

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## WOMEN FINDING ROAD TO PEACE HARD BUT SURE

International Council Delegates Face Need of Composing Disagreements

## LOFTY GOAL SOUGHT ON DIVERGING PATHS

Patriotic Societies Continue  
Radicalism Charges, Which  
Are Returned as Sent

By MARJORIE SHULER  
WASHINGTON, May 5.—The path of the peacemaker may be rough, delegates to the seventh quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women are coming to believe.

Animated by a great yearning to advance the cause of peace, the 250 foreign delegates have traveled long distances to confer with the women of the United States on this particular question, but they are beginning to discover differences of opinion as to method even among themselves.

There is the point of view represented by a resolution advanced by a Holland woman calling for disarmament by some nations as an example to others. An Italian member thinks that the thing to do is to establish a "Delphic oracle" of peace, to which they may be yearly pilgrimages and which will utter peace prophecies through lectures, poems, songs, dances. The peace committee itself is sponsoring a resolution which looks toward disarmament through international agreement, and meantime asks for the destruction of economic barriers and promotion of a feeling of friendliness rather than enmity among neighboring nations.

## Charges of Radicalism

Between these various points of view are a dozen proposals for specific steps toward peace, but in resolving their own differences of opinion, the women face added difficulties through the bombardment which is coming to them from without their ranks. On the one hand, they are accused by patriotic societies of being radicals, and on the other hand advocates of the International Council charge that the patriotic societies are themselves being used as the tools of Communists who want to destroy the effectiveness of women's organizations as bulwarks of orderly government.

A Baltic League drawing together Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Finland and Poland in an alliance similar to that of the Little Entente, is the hope of Latvian women; the members of the peace committee heard, such an alliance to set up a compulsory arbitrage agency between these countries. "Our near neighbor to Russia is a peace-loving country," added the Latvian delegate.

Colonial audiences will travel 30 miles to hear peace speeches, reported women from Great Britain. Sweden has had a series of public lectures on peace during the last few years, and English women have formed study groups to consider means of gaining peace.

## Peace Study in Schools

Peace study in the schools is on the increase, a number of delegates reported. In France, "intellectual co-operation" is being established and "while the Government determines the spirit of the teaching," said the French delegate, "nevertheless school children are studying peace not only in history classes, but also in the classes for morals, civics and sociology."

Greek women have been too busy caring for refugees to organize peace propaganda, but they are promoting the teaching of peace in the schools and New South Wales has found a fertile field for peace teaching among its children.

That peace will be the keynote (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

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## Commanders of Armies in Morocco



Photo by Underwood & Underwood  
MARSHAL LYAUTEY  
ABD-EL-KRIM

## South Africa to Give Preference to Britain

Cape Town, May 5  
MOST favored nation treatment will be granted Great Britain in South Africa's new tariff, the Finance Minister, N. C. Havenga, announced in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The preference proposals, he said, must be on a reciprocal basis. He once more emphasized that Great Britain and the British Dominions would be consulted regarding South Africa's treaties and trade agreements with other countries, when any particular commodity which they exported was affected. The Government had no intention of seeking and did not intend to seek any trade agreement under which Britain would be in a less favored position than the country with which the agreement was concluded, he added.

## REICH DEBATES TARIFF REFORM

Protection of Property Owners  
by Government Charged  
—Masses Heavily Taxed

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, May 5.—The Reichstag debate on the new tax reform submitted by the Minister of Finance commenced yesterday. The debate covers a new importation tariff, the special importation duties on grain and iron and the ratification of the German-Spanish commercial treaty.

The Government is faced with serious difficulties, as in some cases there is strong opposition in the House, while in others there is considerable dissent in the ranks of the Government. Since the Conservatives represent the agricultural interests, the German People's Party is industrial, and the Roman Catholics include many Westphalian miners and metal workers.

Regarding taxation, however, the Conservatives and the German People's Party seem to go hand in hand. It will be remembered that Dr. Gustav Stresemann insisted upon the entrance of the Conservatives into the Government after the last Reichstag election, in order to prepare with them a new tax reform.

Doctor Hertz, member of the Social Democrat Party, who was the first deputy to discuss the tax reform yesterday, declared that it protected the property owners while the high taxation of the working classes remained the same. The Government for instance refuses to tax inflation taxes. Last year, he said, not less than 5,000,000,000 gold marks had been collected by taxing the masses, meaning thereby that the taxation of wages and salaries, indirect taxation, turnover tax, importation duty and so forth while only 1,000,000,000 marks were levied on capital and other property.

He demanded the increase of the tax-free monthly income from 60 to 100 marks, and a reduction of the turnover taxes. He also declared that the Government since the new budget should yield a surplus, plus, which was about 900,000,000 marks higher than that estimated by the Minister of Finance.

## CITY EDISON COMPANY WOULD BUILD NEW LINE

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, through its counsel, Frederick H. Coe, today petitioned the Department of Public Utilities for authority to construct a transmission line of approximately 31 miles from its generating station at Weymouth to Bellingham, Weymouth, Braintree, Holbrook, Randolph, Avon, Stoughton, Canton, Sharon, Walpole, Norfolk, Millis, Medway, Franklin and Bellingham.

## SCANDALS SAID TO DESERVE NO PLACE IN NEWS

Illinois Woman's Press Association Directors Back Clean Journalism

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, May 5.—Clean journalism, discussed informally by the directors of the Illinois Woman's Press Association, found all agreed that the newspaper which stands for education, for world news of importance and for community or welfare plans to increase the importance of citizenship is the one which should receive support both from readers and from advertisers.

Clean journalism is coming to the front and demanding recognition from a class of women who contribute to it, are readers of its news, and patrons of its advertising, it was declared.

The entire discussion was summed up by the president of the association, Mrs. Clara Ingram Judson, who emphatically said that crime has limited value as news and should have a proportionately limited space in the press. She said:

Perhaps it is wise for us to know, briefly, the amount of crime about so that intelligent and far-sighted citizens can be stimulated to do their full share toward its repression. Simple statements of fact would accomplish the dispensing of this information and would do no harm in the way of educating future criminals in method or in hurrying the minds of young readers.

Scandal, whether connected with actual crime or not, should have no place in the press. Scandal feeds upon publicity and is quickest allured when ignored.

The neighboring mingling of the pictures of criminals and distinguished persons who are worthy of praise and recognition from their fellow citizens is one of the worst phases of crime treatment in the daily press. Many a criminal enjoys and even seeks the, to him, delightful publicity that cannot be obtained by him in any other way except by the doing of a crime. Probably they do not like to be caught; but once caught, they are glad to enjoy the spotlight, and take it as one of the rewards of success in their chosen line—crime.

Wholesale ignoring would have an excellent effect on this type of person and would also be a great joy to us who do not care to breakfast with murderers, rogues and bank breakers.

## Accuracy and Exactness Held Vital in Writing

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 5 (Special).—Accuracy and exactness in fact are as essential in the writing of information articles as the thought inspired by the writer. By Mr. J. H. Mighlario, editor of the Household, Topeka, Kan., who spoke before the Missouri Writers' Guild meeting in connection with Journalism Week at the University of Missouri.

More than 50 Missouri writers and editors gathered for the magazine to edit her magazine.

Among other speakers were Arthur Frederick Killick, Kansas City, Mo., who writes humor under the name of "F. Lewis," and Hugh H. Grinstead, Columbia, Mo., managing contributor. Mr. Killick analyzed the chief appeal of human interest humor as that which portrayed the amusing incidents common to the lives of ordinary persons.

Mr. Grinstead warned the writers of Western stories against dependence upon dialect and roughness as the sole requisite in the writing of the so-called Western stories.

Mrs. Mighlario said that the writers and authors heard the discussions. The visiting newspaper men and women for Journalism Week have arrived here.

## DEFINITE PURPOSE IS URGED FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Committee Reporting, After Year's Investigation, Advises  
That Institution Be Maintained as School  
to Teach Farming

Thoughtful and constructive recommendations concerning the policies of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the experiment station and the extension service, are made in the final report of the special committee representing the various agricultural organizations of the State, which has been investigating the college for nearly a year. Howard S. Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, is chairman of the committee which made public its report today.

The outstanding feature of the report is its recognition that the college must remain a strictly agricultural institution if it is to serve its full purpose. The committee definitely recommends that if a state university or a college of liberal arts is to be developed in Massachusetts, it should be in some other place and under other auspices.

It takes a similar stand with regard to an extension of the teaching of home economics, that it should not be confused with the agricultural interest of the college. In a somewhat similar vein the committee raises the question of whether the work done by the extension service for women, boys and girls in villages and cities is a legitimate charge against the encouragement of agriculture.

Cultural Education Needed  
The committee recommends that considerable attention should be given to cultural subjects such as English, history, literature and economics, so that students will be

## DRY BLOCKADE IS TO SURROUND RUM ROW FLEET

Every Vessel to Be Watched  
by Ships of Coast Guard  
in New Campaign

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP).—Twenty-one boats of the United States coast guard have left Clinton Bay, Staten Island base, for rum row, to open an offensive which will seek to sweep the liquor armada off the Atlantic seaboard by June 1.

Six of the dry navy's speediest cutters led the force, the Seneca, Red Wing, Gresham, Yamacraw, Manhattan and Acushnet. Behind them were 15 smaller craft, converted submarine chasers and patrol boats.

Secrecy marked the departure. It was not known what steps were to be taken, although Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, in charge of the coast guard, said that 19 members of his unit were in jail on charges involving dishonesty, and Department of Justice agents are trailing another former member who, it is alleged, lured 100 cases of liquor on a Manhattan dock.

When the man was dismissed from the service, Captain Bryan said, the full facts were not known or he would have been prosecuted. As a result of the case, he said, he had paid the men under him \$200 each for their trips from rum row, and to have profited personally by many thousands of dollars.

## Orders From Washington

It was pointed out that orders for the new offensive had come from Washington after Brig. Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, chief of the combined enforcement branches and Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, commander of the coast guard, had made a personal investigation of conditions.

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## GOV. BREWSTER MAKES PLEA FOR MAINE BEAUTIFUL

Cleaning Up of Unpleasant  
Along Highways Urged  
by Civic Organizations

AUGUSTA, Me., May 5 (Special).—An appeal to the people of Maine to clean up unpleasant places along the highways is contained in a personal letter sent to the civic organizations of Maine by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster. He says:

Maine has been so favored by nature that desecration by human handiwork can alone prevent us from being one of the most beautiful states in the world. It seems both decent and prudent to seek to preserve and cultivate the natural beauties that we find on every hand. This is a matter of spring house-cleaning and we naturally turn to the women of our State to co-operate with the men. The last Legislature passed a law for the purpose of cleaning up our highways from the advertising sign. The State Highway Department and the State police are now instructed to remove these signs wherever they may be found within the legal limits of the highway.

Governor Brewster also expresses the belief that we should urge our citizens to conform to a code of ethics that do not use advertising signs so located that they are a menace to the highways and a blot upon the fair scenery of the State. He continues:

It seems almost sacrilegious to mention beauty and commerce in the same breath. Yet there is no question in the minds of thoughtful observers that "Maine Beautiful" is one of the greatest opportunities for a Yankee trader that the world has ever known. People pay well for the scenery that they see and leave it all behind when they go away, and they will no doubt leave behind increasing investments, if we display our wares, as the experience of the other corners of our country has very conclusively shown.

## Robert Frost, Extolling Art of Longfellow, Opens Institute

Modern Literature Discussions at Bowdoin College  
Begin With Another Poet's Estimation of the  
Author of "The Flight Into Egypt"

By a Staff Correspondent  
BRUNSWICK, Me., May 5.—Robert Frost discovered yesterday that since he was to speak first at the Institute of Modern Literature, which opened here last evening he was expected to speak of Longfellow, inasmuch as the institute is part of the centenary celebration of the graduations from Bowdoin of Longfellow and Hawthorne.

Mr. Frost meant to discuss "vocal imagination," from a technical standpoint, he intended, he said, to make people exclaim incredulously, "but how can you write tones of voice," and then he intended, he said, with a bland smile, to show them how to write tones of voice by context.

Memorial Hall, old, mellow with tradition, rimmed with sharp light that beat on solemn portraits of Bowdoin's great men, was crowded with students, towns folk, members of the faculty. Obvious success crowned the determination of President Sills for the institute "to center attention for awhile on the poets, novelists, dramatists and essayists of today and thus stimulate in Maine and in New England more of an intelligent interest in literature and poetry."

Having been bidden Mr. Frost, who had previously declined an invitation to preside over the forthcoming labor conference here, owing to a conference on frontier questions which he has to attend, has now consented to undertake the duties. He promises to be here on the opening day on May 19, though it may be necessary for him to be absent from time to time during the remainder of the conference.

## Universal Manhood Suffrage Goes Into Effect in Japan

Press Emphasizes the Immediate Need for Widespread  
Political Education—Baron Tanaka Says the Days  
of Military Domination Have Gone

By Special Cable  
TOKYO, May 5.—That the people's will must finally triumph is the conclusion drawn by the Japanese papers in commenting on the formal proclamation of universal manhood suffrage today. They review the 30 years' struggle against the bureaucracy and the militarists and take courage regarding other popular measures not yet achieved.

A serious note of warning pervades the press comment, it being contended that widespread, effective political education is essential now. America is regarded as setting the pace for the political education of its citizens. Japan is urged to follow America's footsteps. Although Japan is 99 per cent literate, it is pointed out that 1,000,000 voters have no understanding of politics, and are unable to vote intelligently. Unless this is remedied, the universal ballot may prove a danger instead of an aid.

The Government's project to establish two citizenship training schools in each prefecture is considered inadequate, while the contemplated combination of military training with citizenship training arouses violent denunciation.

The formation of a proletarian party and a drastic revision of existing parties is expected to ensue. The present merging of the two minor parties with the Seiyukai is cited as proof of this theory. It is argued that the time has come when the people must govern, but the people must be trained else the nation will suffer.

In this connection tremendous significance attaches to the remark made by Baron Tanaka, formerly the most ardent militarist in Japan, but now head of the Seiyukai. Baron Tanaka said: "The days of military domination have now gone and the defense of the country is the people's business."

It is evident that Baron Tanaka, perceiving that changes are under way in Japan, has deserted the military clique and adopted party politics instead.

## Rigid Prohibition in Mexican State

Mexico City, April 28  
ABSOLUTE prohibition is being enforced in San Luis Potosi by the Governor of that State, according to dispatches in the local press. Prohibition movements are also under way in the states of Veracruz, Aguascalientes, and Hidalgo.

Big breweries have been forced to retrench or cease operations entirely since the closing of the canten in these states.

It is reported that in the state of Guanajuato the officials are granting communal lands, or ejidos, only to those communities which agree to suppress entirely the sale of alcoholic beverages.

## TEST OF HONOR IN LIQUOR CASE

Officers Not Searched for  
Contraband Is Testimony  
in Beaufort Case

NAVAL BASE, Virginia, May 5 (Special).—At the resumed hearing in the court martial proceedings against Commander Douglas W. Fuller of the naval transport Beaufort, on which intoxicants were found, following a raid on the vessel after its return from West Indian ports to Hampton Roads, Lieut. Commander William G. B. Hatch, executive officer of the Beaufort and second in command to Commander Fuller, was called as a witness this morning.

Commander Hatch declared pre-caution had been taken in West Indian waters to prevent liquor coming aboard. He read three ships order to the effect that no communication should be held by men with shore boats without authority, that all parcels brought aboard must be inspected by the officer of the deck, and that the effects of enlisted passengers who came on the vessel must be specifically searched for liquor.

Officers Not Inspected  
These precautions had to do only with enlisted men, he said. The property of officers was not inspected. It is not the custom of the Navy, witness replied, to search the effects of officers. This would not be a politic move and would undermine the morale of the personnel.

On the day before the Beaufort's arrival, Commander Hatch continued, certificates of inspection had been filed by the division officers of the vessel that they had searched all compartments, men's lockers, clothing, personal effects under their supervision and had reported that no contraband articles had been found. The enlisted (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## UNITED STATES GIVES WARNING TO EUROPEANS

Re-establishment of Peace  
Essential of American  
Aid, Says Mr. Houghton

## PILGRIMS LISTEN TO ELOQUENT SPEECH

New United States Ambassador  
Makes First Appearance  
Before British Audience

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 5.—Anglo-American solidarity, apart from party politics was symbolized at the Pilgrims dinner here last night. The occasion was a welcome to Alanson B. Houghton, the new American Ambassador to Great Britain. The head of the Government, Stanley Baldwin, and leader of the opposition, Ramsay MacDonald, were the chief British speakers. The vast hall was filled to its utmost capacity, applicants for places far exceeding the accommodation. The chairman's eye was ever upon the clock as 4,000,000 listeners were connected up at a prearranged moment and heard Mr. Houghton's speech throughout.

Mr. Baldwin proposing the Ambassador's health dwelt on the great task which lies before the American and British peoples. "War must be driven from our world," he said, "by the co-operation of our two nations." One of the "great barriers between our understanding," he went on, "is the fact that we speak a common tongue." Wild, foolish words, he added, receive no dilution because needing no translation. England is perhaps the least affected of the two, since having been "used to criticism in Europe for 1000 years." It has "grown an inveterate habit" of criticism. Events nevertheless, he believed, were moving continually toward a better, more complete, and more rational understanding of each other's aims and ideals, and for this reason, he said, "I welcome above everything the question of our people and your people." He concluded, warmly greeting the new Ambassador.

Blue Sky Law  
Puts 302 Firms  
Under the Ban

Refusal to Furnish Information  
Regarded as Prima  
Facie Evidence of Fraud

Corporations in Massachusetts to the number of 302 today were barred from selling their securities in this State when the Department of Public Utilities, in a formal notice, declared that it had taken action because of the failure of these concerns to furnish the department with information it had requested.

"Being of the opinion that the failure to submit the information required," said the commission, "within the time specified or thereafter, without satisfactory explanation or of extension by the commission of the time for filing such information, is prima facie evidence of fraud, and that the sales of the securities of the said corporations, associations, trusts or other bodies, are fraudulent or would result in fraud, the commission hereby makes a finding to that effect."

Mr. Houghton, replying, began in the lightest vein with reference to the American potato as "the outstanding question" between Great Britain and the United States (the reference here being to embargo upon potato imports consequent upon the prevalence of the Colorado beetle). Mr. Houghton then gave place to graver thoughts, as the Ambassador turned to the question of the reconstruction of Europe.

LONDON, May 5 (AP).—Coming as it did on the heels of the Ambassador's visit to Germany after his recent visit to the United States and conferences with President Coolidge, Mr. Houghton's pronouncement at the Pilgrims' banquet last night was a declaration of deep impression upon the statesmen and diplomats gathered to hear the new ambassador, and perhaps he regarded as among the most important delivered by America's envoys to the Court of St. James's in years. Because of the ambassador's deep impression upon the statesmen and diplomats gathered to hear the new ambassador, and perhaps he regarded as among the most important delivered by America's envoys to the Court of St. James's in years.

Mr. Baldwin presented Mr. Houghton and amidst the applause of his guests were the Duke of York, the former Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald; the ambassadors from Belgium, Japan, Germany, Portugal and Brazil; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Colonial Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Earl of Craven and Viscount Astor.

## STOCK FRAUD BAN IS NEW YORK GOAL

New Law Demands Publicity  
for All Issues

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5 (Special).—Albert Ottinger, Attorney-General, in a statement today announced June 1 as the final date for dealers in stocks, bonds, and other securities to publish notice of their intention to sell or solicit subscriptions in New York State. This requirement, aimed at stock swindlers, is one of the "teeth" placed in the Martin anti-stock swindling act last winter by the Legislature.

The Attorney-General plans to enforce the law rigidly. He also applied for an injunction halting stock sales when there is failure to publish notice of intention to sell the securities in question.

"We have spread the drag-net over all sections of the State in an effort to bring to a halt the flagrant and widespread fraud which net unscrupulous stock dealers and salesmen millions of dollars each year," Mr. Ottinger said.

"Under a plan we have worked out," he continued, "we will be able to check innumerable fraudulent stock promotions before the promoters or their agents can move. The public is in a position to help us by refraining from placing money in questionable enterprises, and by notifying the authorities of attempts to sell what appear to be 'fake' securities."

## DR. BENES ACCEPTS INVITATION

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, May 5.—Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, who had previously declined an invitation to preside over the forthcoming labor conference here, owing to a conference on frontier questions which he has to attend, has now consented to undertake the duties. He promises to be here on the opening day on May 19, though it may be necessary for him to be absent from time to time during the remainder of the conference.

## Quotes Russell Lowell

But what is there to say? James Russell Lowell, in one of his essays, speaks of "the difficulty of beguiling a new melody out of the one strings of a broken instrument." I have been thrumming so long," I take the quotation, of course, quite apart from the context. I am sure Lowell did not have this evening in mind.

But when I began to ask myself what I could say to you tonight, and by some unconscious celebration that long forgotten phrase of his came to my mind, it did seem to describe a task, I could, I dare say, if pushed to it, essay a few variations on its single string—and the audience is here and helpless. But frankly, I see either use nor propriety in such







HUDSON BAY LINE  
TO BE FINISHEDCanadian Minister Says It  
Has Gone Too Far to  
Be Abandoned

OTTAWA, May 5 (Special).—Andrew Knox, Progressive from Prince Albert, Sask., proposing a resolution yesterday in the House of Commons for recognition of the "priority of the Hudson Bay Railway, with reference to other transportation projects started subsequently," said: "We believe implicitly in the feasibility and in the future success of that project." Claiming to speak for organizations representing every phase of western activity, including the United Farmers of Alberta, he said that the completion of the railroad would do more toward bettering conditions in the west than any other transportation scheme.

He pointed out that the whole 424 miles from the Pas to Port Nelson had been graded and 322 miles of steel had been laid, at a cost of \$21,000,000. There was suspicion and disappointment throughout the prairie provinces over eastern Canada's refusal to permit its completion, the funds for which had been raised by the sale of western lands. He advocated the Government taking half of the \$15,000,000 devoted in the estimates for the Welland Canal and applying it to the Hudson Bay Railroad.

R. A. Hoey (Progressive) also asked for the completion of the road, declaring it "the challenge of the northland for due recognition," while J. W. Ward, another Manitoban, said that the route would bring the western grain growers 1000 miles nearer the markets of the world, and save them \$100,000,000 annually.

After other western Progressives had spoken in its favor, W. B. McArthur, Minister of Agriculture, declared that the line had gone too far, and the honor of the various governments was too much involved to even suggest the abandoning of the project. He thought, however, that Churchill would be preferable to Port Nelson as a terminal port.

George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, accepted the proposal with certain reservations, providing that priority would not interfere with other work already undertaken. The motion was then adopted without division.

## SHOE SALESMEN ELECT

Fred M. Greenwood was elected president of the Boston Retail Shoe Salesmen's Association at its meeting and dinner last night at Dupont's restaurant. Peter F. Girard was named vice-president, Robert Wright treasurer, and Robert W. Daley secretary.

## World News in Brief

New York.—Twenty of the English delegates to the Houston (Tex.) convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, headed by Sir William Venn of Manchester, have arrived here. They will pass several days in New York City as the guests of local advertising men.

Philadelphia.—The keel of the Malolo the largest passenger and cargo steamship ever constructed for the United States has been laid at the Cramp Shipyard. Her construction will require 26 months at a cost of \$5,500,000. When completed, the Malolo will measure 552 feet in length and have a displacement of 22,000 tons.

Havana.—More than 60,000 persons joined in giving Gen. Gerardo Machado, President-elect of Cuba, one of the greatest ovations ever extended to a citizen of Cuba, upon his return from a stay of about a month in the United States.

Mexico City.—The Mexican delegation to the El Paso Immigration conference has added four experts to the Finance Department's commission, leading to the belief that financial problems may be discussed at the conference.

Brisbane, Queensland.—A wireless message has been received from explorer, Capt. George H. Wilkins, stating that he has arrived safely at Thursday Island from Groote Eylandt, in the Northern Territory of Australia.

Washington.—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, has designated June 1 to 7 as "better mailing week." Co-operation of 16,000 motion-picture theater owners and 20,000 daily and weekly newspapers has been promised.

Cologne, Ger.—The Koelnische Zeitung says that German, Hungarian and Czechoslovakian iron trade circles are negotiating for a pool with the object of eliminating competition in the Balkan iron markets. Business in the Balkans would be allocated under this arrangement and a joint sales organization created there.

Fashion's Trend  
Toward Comfort

The tendency of fashionable women to wear one simple costume from breakfast to dinner time makes the selection of comfortable shoes important. Shoes like these Cantilever three-strap pumps fit in nicely with this new vogue. Their conservative style harmonizes with this summer's costumes. Their rounded toes and natural lines give you all-day foot comfort, and their air-cushioning sole is snugly to give you buoyant foot support.

There is an interesting variety of attractive Cantilever pumps and oxfords to be seen this Spring. If you do not know the Cantilever store in your town, write the manufacturers, Morse & Bart Co., 412 W. Longfellow Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address.

Cantilever  
Shoe

WOMEN FINDING  
ROAD TO PEACE  
HARD BUT SURE

(Continued from Page 1)

of the convention, no one in attendance can doubt. "Our subjects of discussion will all have their bearing, directly or indirectly, on this great mission," said Lady Aberdeen in her address as president at the opening general session. Emphasizing the general character of its membership drawn from all creeds, parties, sections or nations, and the freedom of each national group from any decision of the general council, Lady Aberdeen pointed to five great aims of the organization: (1) permanent peace, (2) equal political, educational, legal and industrial privileges and opportunities for service between men and women, (3) an equal moral standard, suppression of the traffic in women and exploitation of women and children, and (4) the equal right of children for physical, mental and spiritual development.

"Signs of Human Brotherhood"

"We see these signs of human brotherhood as people of all countries respond to the call for help and in responding learn to know and trust one another," she said, adding:

But on the other hand, we are all too conscious of the old forces lust for power and wealth, who see in these new international understandings menacing fatal dangers to their own supremacy and gain. The art of spreading untruthful propaganda still exists, school books and newspapers still keep alive racial animosities. The long-held belief in the necessity of war dies hard, and the fears and sense of insecurity felt by countries whose boundaries seem so artificial, become coals of antagonism which all too easily are fanned into flame.

We who have belonged to the International Council of Women for many long years and have attended its meetings in different parts of the world, know the truth of the power that unites us, although we may not be able to explain it. We cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth, but we do know that its presence is ever manifest among us, and that we can thereby recall the testimonies of countless members and workers to the fact that they have gathered a special inspiration and new insight and added impetus for their work, not only at our gatherings, but through fellowships formed at such times.

We hear the cry in all lands for leaders, for inspired personalities, and we believe that leaders and outstanding personalities are produced by people being consecrated to work, by being possessed of an all-impelling motive, touching every part of their lives, such as is demanded of those who accept the Golden Rule as their guide and marching order, to be for the good of work, to all causes, to all relations.

Chicago.—An effort to persuade Orville Wright to lodge permanently here instead of sending it to a British museum as he has announced, is planned by the Chicago Association of Commerce, National Aeronautic Association, and other organizations interested in aviation. The co-operating agencies would deposit the relic in a memorial hall for soldiers and sailors planned for the proposed \$300,000 agricultural temple.

New York.—America in 1924 took approximately 16,000,000,000 rides on electric railways in various forms of local transportation, or about 145 rides for each inhabitant of the United States, it is shown in figures published by the American Electric Railway Association, covering properties representing 85 per cent of the revenue produced by such carriers. This is a decrease of about 1 per cent from the record figures for 1923.

Berlin (AP).—Nine years of Latin and six years of Greek are again to be required of all boys who complete the course in German gymnasiums. The amounts of classics taught in these schools was reduced after the conclusion of the war but now the pre-war amount of Greek and Latin has been re-established. There have also been many changes in the schools that prepare girls for the universities; special emphasis is laid upon German history and culture.

Rainford Chair Planned

NEW YORK, May 5.—The friends and former parishioners of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainford, formerly rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, will hold a meeting at Town Hall May 12 to endow a chair in his honor. The funds from the chair endowment will go into the fund which is liquidating the debt on the building. The chairs represent recognition of the social, civic and religious activities of the persons after whom they are named.

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## Danish Delegates to International Council of Women



Top, Left to Right: Mrs. C. Tybjerg, Johanne Petersen Norup, Mrs. Anna Hansen, Lower, Left to Right: Johanne Stockholm, Ellen Norregaard.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TAX  
ARGUMENTS OPENED

Violation of Federal Constitution Alleged

CONCORD, N. H., May 5 (Special).

Arguments began today before the New Hampshire Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the new tax on interest and dividends. A test case has been brought against the law by Arthur J. Connor of Exeter, an official of the Improved Paper Box Company of Nashua, who has paid his tax under protest.

His attorneys presented the claim that the state law is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the federal constitution. The amount involved is \$217,000. The case for the State is under the direction of Frank N. Parsons, former chief justice of the Supreme Court; Congressman Fletcher Hale, former tax commissioner; and Jeremy R. Waldron, Attorney-General.

The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed that two of the five justices are already on record as doubtful of the constitutionality of the income tax system in this State, and the attitude of two others is not known. One justice believes the present law is sound.

Nine thousand refunds are to be made of inheritance taxes collected under a law recently declared unconstitutional. One of these refunds is of \$30,000 to the heirs of Woodbury Langdon of Portsmouth, a descendant of the first President of the United States Senate and at the time of his passing last year, one of the wealthiest residents of New Hampshire. The total refunds are estimated at \$950,000.

In the new inheritance tax law, which went into effect last week, the only heirs exempt from paying a flat

5 per cent tax are husbands and wives and children, grandchildren, etc. The old inheritance tax law was attacked on the ground that its graduated rates were disproportionate contrary to the constitution.

D. S. PERRIN TO HEAD  
N. Y. NEWSPAPER CLUB

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5.—Dwight S. Perrin, city editor of the New York Herald Tribune, is the new president of the Newspaper Club, whose headquarters are in the Bush Terminal Building, 133 West Forty-First Street.

Other officers elected were: William P. Beasell, first vice-president; James Melvin Lee, second vice-president; Frank E. Perley, treasurer; Francis P. Tietz, recording secretary; Augustus McNally, corresponding secretary.

The board of directors includes W. E. Auginbaugh, J. Earl Clauson, Gene Fowler, Stephen Rathbun, Ralph E. Renaud, Charles S. Salomon, Joseph Van Ransle and Walter A. Davenport. Jack Binn, a former president, was elected a member of the board of directors to represent the associate membership.

Registered at The Christian  
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Miss Etta L. Frear, New York City; Mrs. Nellie L. Ogle, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Dora B. Taylor, South Norwalk, Conn.; Willis A. Royal, Bangor, Me.; Mrs. Hattie Caverly, Hinsdale, N. Y.; Mrs. Daisy H. Lutz, Philadelphia, Pa.

RIFFIANS READY  
TO ATTACK THE  
FRENCH FORCES

(Continued from Page 1)

to take advantage of the opportunity to go outside the French zone in pursuing his operations against the Rifians, should circulate. For some days there have been charges that France is ready to do anything to "close all avenues to Fes to the victors over the Spaniards," as they have been euphemistically named.

But it is officially denied that Marshal Lyautey intends to penetrate into the Rif, where contingents have been left in reserve by Abd-el-Krim, numbering probably 4000 men, to organize a defense for the valleys and to dig trenches. Nevertheless, Marshal Lyautey must take proper precautions for the protection of the frontiers, which have been assailed, with some violence, for a fortnight.

It is also desirable to organize a maritime blockade of the Rif. Where does Abd-el-Krim obtain his arms? The French, some months ago, complained to the British Government of the activities of a British citizen who was supplying war material. The response was that most of the war matériel entering Morocco came under the Spanish and Belgian and even the French flag. It is this mischievous traffic in arms which should be stopped, whoever may be the persons profiting from the supplying of means of warfare.

Strangely enough, the news reaching France of operations in Morocco is rare and exceedingly unsatisfactory. It is because of this scarcity that the suspicion has been aroused that something on a large scale is being prepared.

But the gigantic ambitions attributed to Marshal Lyautey, which would result not only in a big campaign but in diplomatic difficulties with Spain and other countries interested in Morocco, are nonexistent. When last autumn the Spaniards retreated the French established a line of fortified posts south of the limits of the Spanish zone in French territory. But this territory the French had previously neglected because they were engaged elsewhere. Hence the suggestion that a forward move is being made. Across this line of fortified posts, however, the Rifians managed to flow, apparently the chief purpose being to excite the tribes in the French zone to revolt.

Marshal Lyautey has sent into the menaced zone all the effective troops at his disposal, besides eight battalions sent to Algeria. The Rifians have been using airplanes and are generally well armed.

Paul Painlevé, the Premier, has sent a telegram, expressing confidence in Marshal Lyautey and felicitations to the troops.

## ASK MORE CAR STOPS

The request of the Brooklyn board of selectmen that the Boston Elevated Railway Company restore a majority of the former car stops on the Beacon Street line in Brooklyn was today forwarded to the trustees of the Elevated, this action, taken at the meeting last night, following a similar request by approximately 600 residents.

Floating College to Carry  
Students Around the WorldLiner "University," With Wide World for Campus, to  
Visit 50 Ports in 35 Countries on Tour Under  
Auspices of New York University

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5.—A floating college with the wide world for its campus will set out this fall from New York City with 450 American college boys to cruise the seven seas under the auspices of New York University.

An 18,000-ton liner, which will be rechristened the "S. S. University," will sail on Sept. 25 in charge of Prof. James E. Lough, dean of the division of extra-mural teaching of New York University. On this tour, lasting 240 days, the vessel will go first to Cuba, then through the Panama Canal to Honolulu and on around the world, visiting five continents, 35 countries and 50 foreign ports.

At each point the students will have opportunity to visit the cities and parts of the countries, passing some time in Palestine, Turkey and Greece, and two weeks in Italy, England, France, and Germany. The students will carry on their regular college courses while on the tour, professors from a number of co-operating universities making up the faculty.

The tour is open to students in any college in the United States who are following courses in history, economics, comparative government, philosophy, geology, popular astronomy, anthropology, oceanography and commercial geography. The courses will be arranged so that there will be a practical application of the lectures at each place visited. Arrangements will be made, it is announced, so that the ship will be comfortable for such a long voyage.

and opportunities will be available for the students to meet officials in the various countries visited. In many places, it is announced, they will be received officially by government representatives.

COURT ORDER CLOSES  
PHILADELPHIA BANK

PHILADELPHIA, May 5 (Special).—The "Producers and Consumers' Bank at 97 Chestnut Street, which was operated as a private bank, its sponsor being the Central Labor Union, has been closed by order of Judge James Gay Gordon Jr., former Judge John M. Patterson made the application for a receivership. Most of the depositors of the institution were wage earners connected with various labor unions.

The bank had a rapid succession of officers, few of whom were said to be known in banking circles. It was stated, after the closing of the bank, that over extension in real estate investments led to the receivership. The assets are said to exceed the liabilities by a good margin, but the former are securities on which, it is reported, it will be difficult to realize.

## BUILDING HOLDS STRONG

CHICOPEE, Mass., May 5 (Special).—Building here, which has been unusually active of late, promises to hold strong for the rest of the spring. Permits totalling more than \$200,000 were taken out last week. Leading items were a new sub-station for the Turners Falls & Electric Company and an apartment house.

Filem's

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THE woman who speaks of "A woman my age" will find just the type of clothes for "her age" at Filem's. Joan hats with larger head sizes—suits, coats, and dresses that are conservative yet none the less smart and good looking. Hosiery, pumps, underwear, gloves, bags and other accessories are features of our specialization for women who are "getting on" in years.

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The smart effect of broad brim and low crown is further enhanced by the neatly striped band on the Glendale for this season.

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CAMBRIDGE, Mass., 1846 Massachusetts Av.  
CHICAGO, 12-14 W. Washington St.  
CINCINNATI, 4th & Race Sts.  
CLEVELAND, 419 Euclid Av.  
DENVER, 1624-30 Stout St.  
DETROIT, Washington Blvd. at Grand River  
EVANSTON, Ill., 524-26 Davis St.  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Grand Av. & 11th St.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., 650 Minnesota Av.  
MILWAUKEE, 2-12 Grand Av.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Nicollet at Eighth St.  
NEW YORK, 1265 Broadway at 32d St.  
16 Cooper Square at 5th St.  
OMAHA, Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts.  
PHILADELPHIA, 1524-6 Chestnut St.  
PITTSBURGH, 439-441 Wood St.  
PROVIDENCE, Westminster & Eddy Sts.  
ST. LOUIS, 7th & St. Charles  
ST. PAUL, Robert at 6th St.  
SEATTLE, 2d Av. & University St.







PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS  
ADD ENTHUSIASM TO MUSIC WEEK

They Are Always Ready to Join With Vim in Patriotic Choruses and Community Songs—"There's Music in the Air" as Never Before in Boston History

Music sung, music played, music danced, musical instruments displayed, almost everywhere on Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday great musical events visualized in "Musical Mosaics," prove that Boston's second annual music week celebration is in full force and has swept to practically every nook in the city.

There is "music in the air" this week, as probably there never was before in all the days of Boston's history. Lustiest of all the singers are the boys and girls of the public schools who are always ready to join in any chorus of patriotic and community songs, giving promise that a few years hence adult groups may not remain silent, as they are inclined to do now, when "everybody" is invited to join in singing.

**In Praise of Music**  
This evening, at the "booster banquet" to be held in the Chamber of Commerce banquet hall, leading citizens of Boston and Massachusetts and some from other places, are to unite in praise of music and to consider how best it can be promoted as a civic asset of the people. Tomorrow and next day many of them will go to see the "mosaics," showing how some of the greatest musical compositions of the world had their beginnings. Devoted by Mrs. William Arms Fisher, the words of "Musical Mosaics" were written by Mrs. Catherine S. Sweet. With E. E. Clive supervising the production, Harold F. Lindgreen having the art direction and stage management, and Herbert Jackson, coach, the presentation offers much in the way of entertainment. It is promised that it will be authentic, entertaining, true to the period, educational and artistic.

**Operettas and Choruses**  
Two operettas and a chorus concert were given at the Shurtleff School, South Boston, this morning, and the rhythmic orchestra played. The Christopher Gibson School, Dorchester, had a concert this afternoon. At the Charlestown High School, Center Miss Grace Stutman lectured on "Rattlers in Music" this afternoon.

The first of the annual "yard" concerts by the Harvard Glee Club will be held at 7 o'clock tonight on the steps of the Widener Library. Dr. A. T. Davison '06 will conduct, and after the regular program is completed college songs will be sung by the Glee Club and the audience together.

**Program for Wednesday**  
9 a. m.—Harvard, Mr. Ballantine, counterpoint.  
9:15 a. m.—Shepard Street, concert by Shepard chorus of 30, Minnie Fowler Scott, director.  
10 a. m.—Harvard, Mr. Hill, instrumental.  
11 a. m.—Harvard, Mr. Davison, choral music.  
12 m.—Harvard, Mr. Hill, history of music.  
1:30 p. m.—Boston Common, concert by Charlestown Navy Yard Band, Mr. de Steiguer.

2 p. m.—John Marshall School, Dorchester, exhibition by pupils.  
2:30 p. m.—Minot School, Dorchester, entertainment by pupils.  
2:40 p. m.—Gilbert Stuart School, Richmond Street, demonstration by pupils.  
4:40 p. m.—Wellesley College, organ recital by Prof. H. C. MacDougall.  
4:45 p. m.—Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, music by the Tufts College String Quartet, Dr. Leo Lewis, director.

4:45 p. m.—R. H. White Company Store, concert by the R. H. White Company Stores, members of Liberty Chorus, H. P. Russell, director.  
8 p. m.—Charles Street Jail, concert by Tufts College combined musical clubs, 50 members, John Pearson, manager.  
8 p. m.—Boston Common twilight community sing, students from Boston University, Oscar Gustafson, leader, and special concert by the Boston University band. Through the School of Education, H. Augustine Smith, director; New England Staff Band, the Salvation Army, Major Young, leader, Eric Leighton, conductor.

8:15 p. m.—Fine Arts Theater, musical Mosaics.  
8:15 p. m.—East Boston High School Center, New England Conservatory students, Elinor Cleaver, soprano; Beatrice Perrier, violinist; Ida Blasco, trombone.  
8:15—South Boston High School Center, Triqua Ensemble, Minnie Fowler Scott, director; M. Elizabeth Griffith, accompanist.  
8:15 p. m.—Woman's Club Park Street Church—Durrell String Quartet, Lotie Quaterl; Hattie Burns Brown, soprano; Mrs. Hurrey, accompanist; Carrie Louise Holley, accompanist.  
8:15 p. m.—Roxbury Practical Arts

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DEFINITE PURPOSE IS URGED  
FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

(Continued from Page 1)

regarding these secondary agricultural schools this committee has grave doubts regarding some of the present policies of these schools. We believe that their policies and the control exercised over them by the state department of education under the law providing for their encouragement deserve very careful consideration and study by the agricultural organizations of the State.

LYNN "CLEANUP" ON  
FOR ENTIRE MONTH

Holder of Silver Cup to Devote 31 Days to Campaign

LYNN, Mass., May 5 (Special).—"Make Lynn the Cleanest City in the Country" is the slogan which has been adopted in the spring clean-up campaign here. The clean-up work started last Friday and will continue through the 31 days of the month.

The city last year was awarded permanent ownership of the silver cup for being New England's cleanest city, having won first place in the campaign for three consecutive years. That there is no interstate campaign this year has not deterred the local committee in mapping out the program of work.

A fund of \$50 has been set aside by the committee to be awarded to the ward leader who scores the highest total of points in the work actually accomplished this year. Points to be considered will be the number of yards and cellars cleaned, the number of houses painted, the number of dumps cleaned up, etc.

The work will be conducted by individual ward committees responsible for the work accomplished within the limits of their wards. City officials, city departments, school department, school teachers, Boy and Girl Scouts and all school children are enrolled as the active workers.

The interest of the business men, service clubs and women's clubs has been enlisted in the movement, and railroad officials have agreed to clear up rights of way along the tracks within the city limits and by-ways adjacent to the tracks.

RHODE ISLAND STATE  
POLICE BEING FORMED

Harvard Man Selected as Captain of the Force

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ROBERT FROST, EXTOLLING ART  
OF LONGFELLOW, OPENS INSTITUTE

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of Longfellow's called, "The Flight Into Egypt."  
"Let's see if I have lost the place," he murmured as he turned leaves in a book on the tall desk before him. He smiled to himself while he found the place for he knew that he would bring pleasure to the audience by reading, "poem by a man, a poet more used and abused than any other poet in the history of the world, but a poem which I venture none of you ever heard used for pedagogical reasons." He found the place, he paused to say, smiling again benignly, "I once advocated at a Latin convention that all study in college be devoted to Latin and Greek in order to leave good English unspoiled." He went on:

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Colon



# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## Women Property Managers Work Wonders in London

**S**OUTH LONDON has had an object lesson during the last year in the clearing of a slum in spite of overcrowding. It has been done by a woman. She is one of the women property managers whom Miss Octavia Hill trained and to whom she has imparted her enthusiasm for making homes fit for people and people fit for the homes.

There is an association of these women now whose work has been described in the words of Carlyle as an attempt "to make some nook of God's creation a little fruit-fuller, better, more worthy of God; to make some human hearts a little wiser, manlier, and happier." In London, 5000 to 6000 tenements are now managed by these women, and they are at work also in the provinces and in Edinburgh. In a rural district in England the council has given new cottages in 13 different villages to a woman to manage, and the Kensington Borough Council, whose slums are among the worst, has taken a woman manager on trial.

**Co-operation Replaces Antagonism**

The slogan of the women managers is co-operation between landlord and tenant in place of the antagonism which has too often existed. They cannot prevent overcrowding in a city where there are not enough houses for the inhabitants, but they make the best of the space available. And they clear away slums, the usual accompaniment of overcrowding.

How it is done can be seen in a block of buildings in South London. A little over 10 years ago it was handed over to new owners by the woman manager in very good condition. Ten years later the borough council begged her to take the management again. By bad management a slum of the worst order had been created in the intervening years. This follower of Octavia Hill holds that bad management is always responsible for slums. Good management does not allow tenants to make bad conditions for themselves and others.

**Good Surroundings Create Ambition**

"The people always respond," she said to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor. "Many women are easily influenced; if you put them in good surroundings they go up, and if you put them in bad, they go down. Even the constable outside the buildings noticed that when the windows were painted the women all cleaned their windows and put up fresh curtains."

Others besides the constable are noticing the difference in the inhabitants of these dwellings.

"What has happened to the women?" asked an official visitor, "they are all so much tidier and better dressed than formerly."

"Oh! everything is different since the ladies came back," said the tenant who had been questioned.

Instead of children playing among the garbage overflowing from the dust-bins, railings now encircle the dust-bins and the inclosure is open only at certain hours. Instead of areas littered with cockle-shells, fish-bones, and other refuse thrown out of the windows, there is tidiness and cleanliness. Instead of stairs which were never cleaned and which were the receptacles of dirt and rubbish, and down which overflowing water poured, an inspection held every Saturday by the manager's assistant finds them kept free and clean.

**Women Managers Popular**

The rents have been collected every week from door to door instead of being handed into an office at any time. Thus friendly relations have been established with the women tenants.

"We get to know the people," said the woman manager, "as no one else does. They do not dress up for us as they do for the other visitors. And there is a chance of helping them to

make their homes comfortable if you don't dictate but talk in a friendly way. A woman complained to me of her husband and I said:

"If you ask me, I think the trouble rests with you."

"What would you do?" she asked.

"Well! I should clear these saucepans away and make the place comfortable. I'll help you if you like."

When the help extends to seeing that repairs are done, stopping a smoking chimney, having a room repapered, the woman is inspired to make a home for her husband. Incidentally, the property is no longer destroyed—cupboard doors are not burnt for firewood, grate bars disposed of, plaster torn off. Even the compulsory stair-cleaning has not

made the manager unpopular. A man who at first fiercely defended his wife's objection to do her part recently thanked the manager for her "regimental duties."

The result from the owners' point of view has been that arrears of rent have gradually been reduced and a habit of regular payments established. When the woman manager took over the property, every tenant on an average owed ten weeks rent, most tenants owed £15, and many £25 and £29.

The transformation of this slum has taken a little over a year. Other transformations are taking place in other parts of London. Is it any wonder that the women property managers are becoming widely known? Is it surprising that a former tenant should follow a woman manager even to a slum property and beg for rooms? "I'll do anything if only you'll let me come back to you!" she said.

## Tailored Toilettes, Coats and Skirts for Spring Wear

**T**HE only wear just now is a tailored toilette composed of a dress and coat or a coat and skirt of Saxony tweed or Kasha with a blouse en suite. The most popular style of

and look well in light materials, such as rep.

The masculine tailored suit is still fashionable. A short coat with narrow welt pockets looks well either with a link-button fastening, or a double-breasted effect. Severely



A Redingote Made-Up in "Pheasant Eye" Tweed in Gray Beige is Correctly Worn With a Suit of Self-Colored Crêpe-de-chine Trimmed With Pockets and an Inset of Royal Blue Silk.

tailored split is the redingote and short skirt. The severe coat worn in the autumn has been replaced by a more genuine type and the straight coat now shows more fullness below the hip line; the line is tight around the hips and the fashionable bulge under the arms accentuates slimness. Pleating effects, either visible or invisible, appear below the hips and may be held in place by a pocket or strappings; neither are they allowed to spread in the ordinary way, being held in on a tight lining. Double box-pleats give a novel effect

tailored crêpe-de-chine shirts are worn with these suits and should tone with their color. A small check tweed is smart and may be trimmed with braid.

Apart from the plain diagonal tweeds, the pattern-woven variety of Saxony—in which the thread is woven in a diamond or square-shaped lozenge about half an inch wide—are smart, other types show a woven check design. Another popular tweed is known as "pheasant eye." The accompanying illustration shows a redingote of "pheasant eye" tweed in a gray beige. Worn with this costume is a self color crêpe-de-chine skirt trimmed with pockets and showing an inset piece of royal blue silk. The coat is finished with collar and cuffs of lizard skin, as is also the hem of the skirt.

**Self Tones Popular**

Snake skin is another novel trimming and looks well on navy blue. Leather belts smartly worked are also a feature of the tailored dress. Shoes made of snake or lizard skin are right. The latest fashion in footwear is beige with a touch of pink in it rather than tan; much glacié kid in this tone is used.

For daytime wear it is a question whether printed materials will be as much worn as last summer. Self-tone trimmings would appear more modish. Brown is trimmed with

beige and dark blue with royal. Embroideries, too, are carried out in one or more shades to tone. Neither are linings of coats and hats forgotten in this scheme.

It is agreed that the slim silhouette shall remain with a slight variation consisting of more fullness toward the front of the gown. Seemingly simplicity is required. One says "seemingly simplicity" because what may at first appear a simple toilette on closer inspection reveals decoration that has necessitated much labor. The chic model is entirely dependent on skill in workmanship.

Beautiful workmanship is noticeable in the lace and georgette coats that have been prepared for the summer season. One model shows a black lace gown with transparent sleeves and neck, over which will be worn a transparent lace coat, the two lace sleeves give a pretty effect. Other dresses and coats of georgette are equally effective and make a pretty change from the cape worn the last few summers.

## A Woman Publisher for Gardeners

**E**DITOR and publisher of the Gardeners' Chronicle and Retainer of the National Association of Gardeners are the titles of Miss Dorothy Ebel, and their duties seem to rest lightly on her youthful shoulders.

Miss Ebel was for a number of years the efficient assistant of her father, Martin C. Ebel. Upon his passing, she was immediately appointed secretary of the National Association of Gardeners to succeed him. She also took over the management of the publishing business which he had long successfully conducted.

Interviewing gardeners, editing and supervising the circulation and advertising departments of her magazine are all Miss Ebel's days to overflowing with routine work. Yet they are not without thrills and bits of adventure.

Just now she is working on a series of feature articles, each devoted to some charming estate. In preparing these articles she visits the estates and obtains her data at first hand. This work is bringing her into contact with people of wealth and culture, yet Miss Ebel never forgets the gardeners who with responsible pride guides her to the spots which the labor of his own hands has made beautiful.

The question of adequate compensation is a burning one among gardeners. Miss Ebel is working for the recognition of gardening as a profession, requiring arduous training and highly-specialized skill. She is also championing the right of the gardener to a salary comparable with the service rendered.

**Publishing for Women**

Miss Ebel is enthusiastic to offer the opportunities for women in the publishing business—if they will only be women and not try to be men. Questioned as to the requirements for success in this field of activity, she said:

"Initiative, sympathetic understanding of one's fellow beings, imagination and intuition are to me essential qualities of one who is to engage in the publishing business. Of course, one must have a good education as a background, but education unsupported by the four qualities mentioned would avail little. I can think of no other line of endeavor in which it is more necessary to appreciate the other person's point of view."

"To one who enjoys coming in contact with people, the publishing field opens up a fascinating opportunity. Women can play an important part in the publishing business, if they develop their feminine characteristics."

**Utilizing Women's Gifts**

"On that last clause hangs a tale. Several years ago, I was asked by the head of a large New York corporation to give my opinion concerning a certain man under consideration for a position. As I had met the applicant only casually, I was somewhat amazed at the request. The explanation given was that 'woman's intuition' was desired."

"If women in business would cultivate those qualities which are natural to them, they could make themselves invaluable. Unfortunately, many women, in the effort to win success, strive to acquire masculine qualities. With what result? They can never be really successful as pseudomen and they are failures as women. It is to the cultivation of distinctly womanly qualities that I credit whatever success I may have attained."

## Screens Solve Difficulties in Composite Rooms

**J**UDGED solely for their decorative value, the three screens in use, in crowded apartment life, the three-part screen can be set in front of the corner of the living room which serves also as a dining room or work room, and will hide inartistic evidences of the room's dual rôle.

The small, almost-square screen fits into the front of the fireplace in summer, and in the winter hides the makeshift woodbox or coal scuttle with which the occupant of the room has had to content herself until a more affluent day.

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The back of such a screen should be black. Gold is an excellent note or surface for a screen, for it holds and reflects light.

The pattern can be stenciled on, or cut from the chintz or wall paper of the room, and outlined on the painted surface with a soft lead pencil. Then it is an easy matter to fill in the outlines with paint and a small brush.

When the panels are complete, they are joined together with ornamental hinges. The result is a sturdy, beautifully simple screen that would sell for a high price in the stores.

**A Chinese Guard**

The atmosphere of old China is quite easily given to the screen which hides the cold fireplace in summer and the wood basket in winter. This screen may have as its foundation a beaver or wall board, framed in narrow molding and supported on little blocks of wood, which form the feet. Such screens can be bought undecorated, but are very simple to make at home.

The decorations may consist of a coat of black enamel, with the Chinese figures cut out of tapestry or paper and glued on. If they are of tapestry, the screen is finished when it has been given the coat of paint and the bits of tapestry are glued in place. If gold paper is used for the circular part of the design, and a figure of a man cut out of a Chinese print, then the whole screen should receive a coat of shellac over the enamel and over the paper. The shellac keeps the paper from ever curling up at the corners, and seems to merge it into the painted background.

**Schemes for the Fire Screen**

The pretty little fire screen may be bought unfinished and decorated to suit the room it is to adorn. Very often a household has an unused lamp standard from which the fixture may be removed and to which the oval of wallboard can be fastened. These standards made of iron pierced near the top for a bridge arm are sold by many manufacturers of lamps and can be found through lamp or furniture stores. The addition of the wall board plaque is a matter of two screw eyes in the back of the plaque, with a wire running through them and through the hole in the standard.

If the standard is of iron, probably it will not need any finishing. If it does, a coat of dull brown paint to simulate old iron, is correct. If the standard is of wood, it can be given a coat of paint to match its surroundings. An attractive combination is old-ivory enamel for the standard and the rim of the plaque, with soft green for the center and the back. The center oval of the screen sketched was of black tarlatan—an open, transparent muslin—on which a brilliant-hued bird cut from chintz was glued. First the tarlatan medallion was glued to the plaque and then the bird was glued on top. In gluing such material to a painted surface, the line of glue should encompass the material at the extreme edge, then there is no possible chance of the fabric's fraying.

The three panels are then ready for decoration. These can be painted the same color on both sides, or a brilliant color on the front and a dark color or black on the back. A most effective color scheme is Chinese-lacquer red for the front, with black for the lines and decoration at the top and bottom, and gold paint for the decorations across the center.

standing of one's fellow beings, imagination and intuition are to me essential qualities of one who is to engage in the publishing business. Of course, one must have a good education as a background, but education unsupported by the four qualities mentioned would avail little. I can think of no other line of endeavor in which it is more necessary to appreciate the other person's point of view."

"To one who enjoys coming in contact with people, the publishing field opens up a fascinating opportunity. Women can play an important part in the publishing business, if they develop their feminine characteristics."

**Utilizing Women's Gifts**

"On that last clause hangs a tale. Several years ago, I was asked by the head of a large New York corporation to give my opinion concerning a certain man under consideration for a position. As I had met the applicant only casually, I was somewhat amazed at the request. The explanation given was that 'woman's intuition' was desired."

"If women in business would cultivate those qualities which are natural to them, they could make themselves invaluable. Unfortunately, many women, in the effort to win success, strive to acquire masculine qualities. With what result? They can never be really successful as pseudomen and they are failures as women. It is to the cultivation of distinctly womanly qualities that I credit whatever success I may have attained."

**Waterproof Case**

The case should be of the very best quality, preferably of leather, with a separate waterproof cover for wet weather. Cheap wooden cases admit damp, thus causing the violin to lose half the beauty of its tone. See that the case is lined with good quality baize or velvet.

Always keep the violin at an even temperature. Taking it directly from a warm room to a cold is liable to break the strings. The strings that last some time, such as G and D, should be removed as soon as they begin to show signs of wear. If allowed to remain too long the tone is injured.

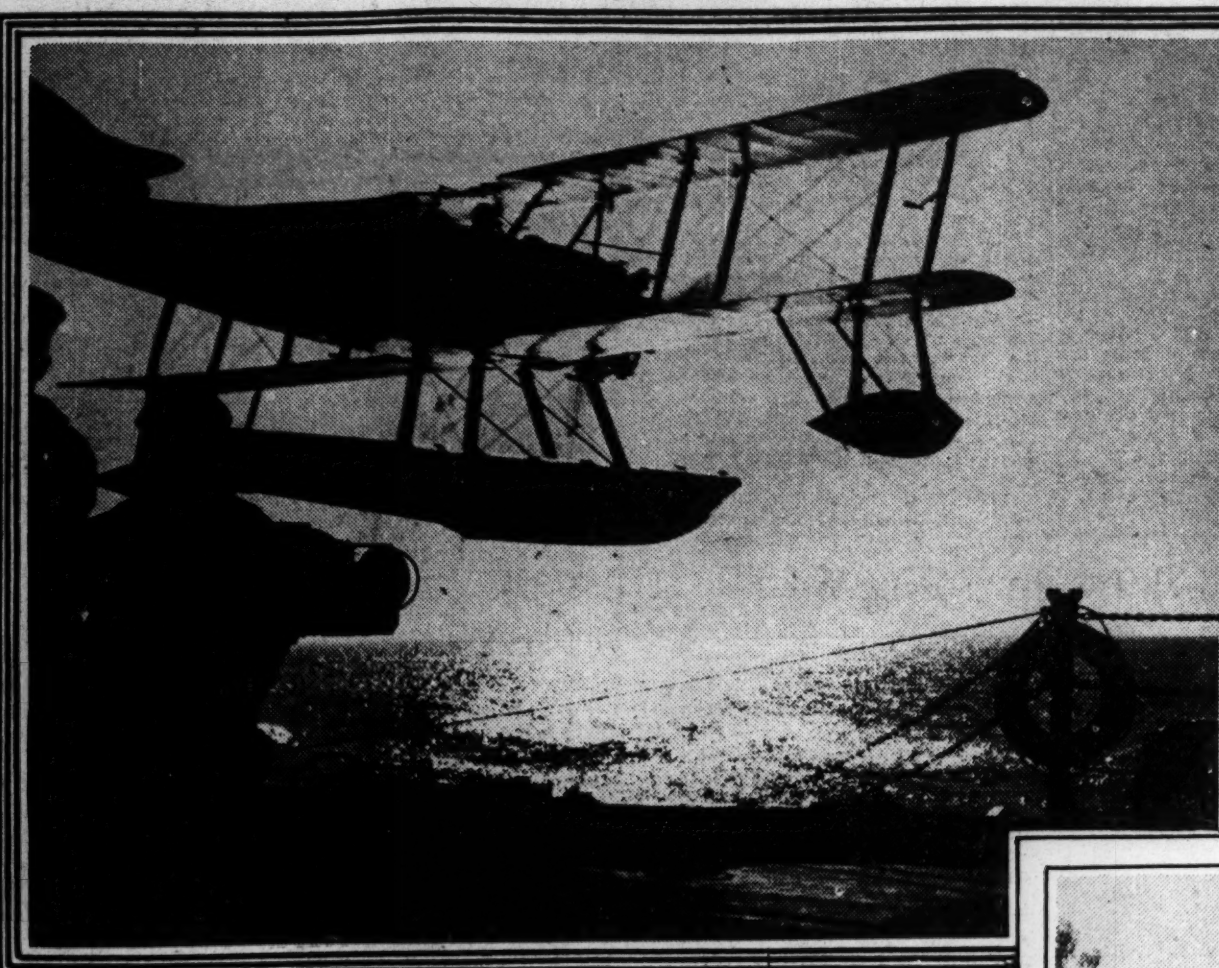


# A Step Toward the Transpacific Hop—Lighting the Way to Prohibition



☛ Taking the little fellow out for his first shambling stroll is a great event in any country, and in none is it more picturesque than in Holland. The Marken mother's needlecraft adds to the dainty occasion.

© Publishers Photo Service



☛ Catapulted from the deck of the U. S. S. Tennessee, the huge airplane wings its way westward, following the dazzling path gilded on the Pacific by the setting sun. A silhouette with a promise.

P. & A. Photos



☛ "Liquor Devours What Labor Gains," "Neither Drink Nor Give Alcohol," and "Strong Drink Makes a Weak People," are the slogans printed on match boxes being circulated in Holland by the Good Templars.

© Vogt & Peets, Amsterdam



☛ Sunday morning in Bavaria. Typical farmer and his family marching to church across the ice of Chiemsee, largest of Bavarian lakes. The file leader, while his little brother goosesteeps, looks back awaiting the "column right" command.



☛ A smile from Shanghai. "Now let it rain," the little baker boy says, cheerfully confident that his broad-brimmed headgear, serving both as hat and umbrella, will afford protection and to spare for his cakes and himself.

P. & A. Photos



☛ The modern system of distribution whereby the consumer pays too much, and the farmer gets too little, isn't popular in Peru. In Huancayo, for instance, the whole town turns out on market days to meet the producers.

Photograph by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



## What Modern Mothers Know

THE reason LINIT has been welcomed by thousands of mothers is that fabrics starched with LINIT are given a wonderfully smooth, even finish which makes them look like new.

Well-informed housewives have learned, too, why LINIT-starched fabrics stay fresh and clean much longer.

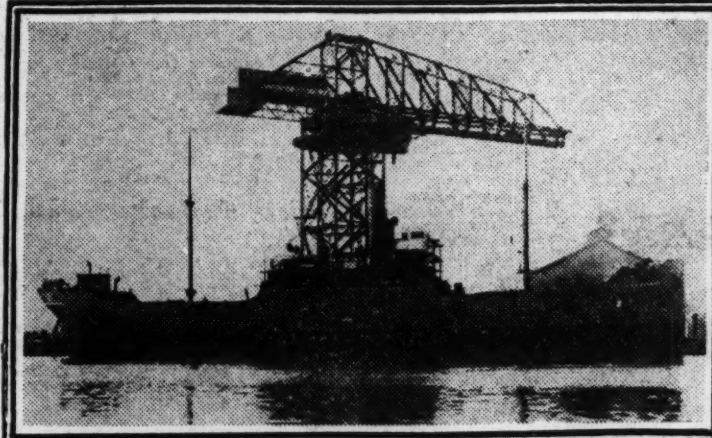
It is because LINIT makes a thin, fluid starch mixture which evenly penetrates every thread of the material. By giving a soft, limitless finish, LINIT protects all wash fabrics from soiling so quickly.

In this way LINIT actually makes cotton goods look and feel like linen.

Use LINIT to starch all your laundry and you will be delighted with the added length of service your finer fabrics will give you.



MAKES COTTON LOOK AND FEEL LIKE LINEN



☛ The steamship Ethyl, fitted up as a floating laboratory, is to leave Wilmington, Del., shortly on the strangest voyage in sea annals,—to extract bromine from the ocean. A vast storehouse of this element, so necessary in photography, is expected to be found.

Photograms



☛ Police fashion note from London: White sleeves and gloves will be worn, says the "bobby" at the Parliament Street end of Whitehall. Their efficacy seems assured.

© Sport & General

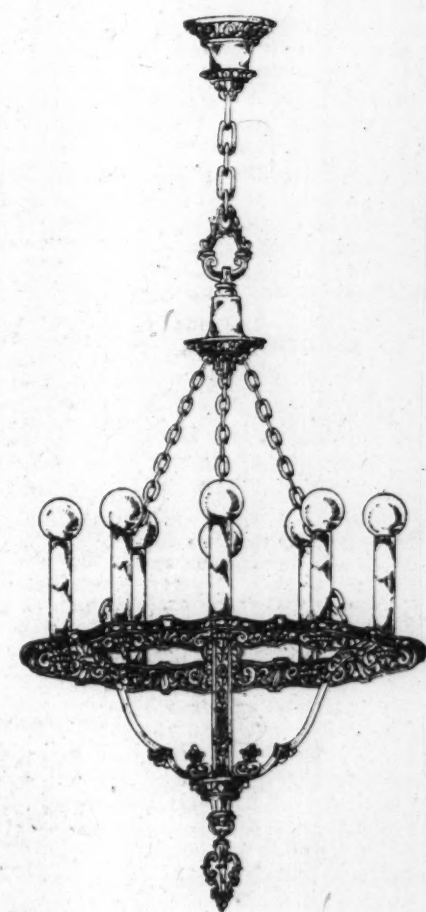
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# Theatrical News of the World—Musical Events

## George M. Cohan—His Book

Twenty Years on Broadway. And the Years It Took to Get There. By George M. Cohan. New York: Harper & Brothers, \$3.

IT WAS 20 years after George landed on Broadway—long after the actors acknowledged that he could act, a generation after the song writers admitted him to the elect of Tin Pan Alley and the dancers said he could dance, and many moons after the dramatists agreed that he was a playwright—before Cohan drew a stage character that could live if taken away from the footlights.

That character was the vaudeville performer who gave title to his comedy called "The Song and Dance Man." In that play he came close to the ideal he has often expressed in private—that some day he should write a real play. His definition of a real play, it may be collected from an entertaining stage story. The song and dance man, by the severest sort of test, is real. His individuality is never altered by any temporary plot necessities, and he winds up as completely believable as he is when the play begins. George, then, has been smiling to himself all these years, because his test for reality in drama was not as easy to pass as that of certain other American playwrights.

"The Song and Dance Man" was not a great play because its personages were for the most part puppets, living solely by what little breath they drew from their service to the plot. But there was a minor character in the play that was something to rejoice over, for those who had watched the rise of George M. Cohan—an office boy that was not a pest. George's ascent as a dramatist may be gauged by his evolution from his "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" days when he thought a saucy office boy was a cause for sidesplitting laughter.

It was in that some farce-comedy, based on the George Randolph Chester stories, that George set a new pattern for American popular plays, with a male Cinderella as the central character. He was always a poor boy in the first act, and had a comic friend. Both had poor clothes, neatly pressed. In the last act they have changed to costly evening clothes, neatly pressed, and having become rich dishonestly decide that they will hereafter live honestly. Europeans who have witnessed plays built on the Wallingford formula have marveled at them as examples of opportunist logic, and have deduced that American playgoers approve of dishonesty. In this they were mistaken—their audiences were applauding the Cohan heroes because they were so smart.

George admits that during those wearisome years when he was trying to get a Broadway hearing that theatrical managers thought he was a pest because of his noisy insistence on his rights and his inextinguishable belief in his own abilities as a stage

entertainer. That this belief was justified was plain, because those whom the Cohan ego most annoyed reluctantly agreed that he should be allowed to keep on, because he was "such a clever little guy."

George tells in this book just how he got on, step by step, from the time he was an entertainer in dime museums until he was an international figure as a playwright and composer-author of that funniest of all comic melodramas, "Seven Keys

to Baldpate"; compounder of the cleverest play travels America has seen, in his "Cohan Revue"; writer of the books and music of musical comedies that have gone round the world, and author of the words and tune of "Over There," that war song for him a letter of thanks from President Woodrow Wilson.

But why continue? Those who like George and his entertainments—many people do—will like his book. It is George all over. E. C. S.



ISOBEL ELSON AND MATHESON LANG IN "THE TYRANT" As Lady Panthea and Cesare Borgia in Sabatini's New Romantic Play, in London, Which Was Reviewed in the Monitor on April 14.

## Galsworthy Plays in Vienna

Vienna, April 18. Special Correspondence. DURING the past month two of Galsworthy's post-war plays have been produced in three Central European capitals, and in four different theaters: "Loyalties" at the Neues Deutsches Theater,

Prague, and at Max Reinhardt's Josefstadt Theater, Vienna; "Windows" at the Burg Theater, Vienna, and at the Comedy Theater, Budapest.

In attempting Galsworthy, the European producer is tackling the problem of transferring English atmosphere to his stage, of making his players act and appear like English people. The simplicity, directness, and delicate restraint of Galsworthy's art are not to be treated in the classic manner, nor are Galsworthy's lines to be spoken like German poetry.

On the other hand, the Vienna State Theater—the Burg—gave an excellent performance. And yet this theater, which makes a specialty of producing classics, is always being accused of its tradition-burdened policy. It was quite agreeably astonishing to note the way in which each player had cast his former self. Director Franz Hertrich has managed to bring out what is best in each one.

Hilda Wagner, who played Faith Bly, was emotional and appealing in turns, completely winning our sympathy.

In Prague the balance of "Loyalties" was upset by the mixture of styles of acting. While one actor was aiming at a good representation of an Englishman, another acted his part as though it were a German one. The Jew, de Levis, was played by a violent, black-haired, young man, a "son of Shylock" in evening clothes, as one critic aptly called him. After several performances the production was taken off. Again the failure was due to wrong interpretation.

"Loyalties" is a much more "showy" play than "Windows," exactly suiting the particular producing genius of Max Reinhardt. He has used all his first-line players, even in the smallest roles. And after spending weeks on rehearsal, he has achieved ensemble acting of the highest order. To balance the intensity of the serious parts Reinhardt has not hesitated to accentuate the more amusing and comic portions of the play.

Certain overstrong lines had to be replaced by others; but, on the whole, the excellent translation made by Herr Leon Schall, stood the stage test well. The three principal roles—de Levis, Captain Dancy, and his wife—were played by Romberg, Paul Hartmann and Helene Thimig.

The Viennese critics have received these two plays with unstinted praise. Which leads one to hope that a better understanding and wider knowledge of English ideals and English ways of thinking will result.

## In Berlin Theaters

BERLIN, April 15 (Special Correspondence).—One of the events of the season was the recent performance, at a matinee in the Neues Theater am Zoo, of Arnold Bennett's play of fancy, "The Great Adventure," by German actors in the English language. It was such a success that it had to be twice repeated within the week and there is every appearance of the Society of English-Speaking Actors becoming a recognized feature among Berlin theater organizations.

Arnold Bennett in the rôle of the illustrious painter had no trace of an English accent. The same may be said of M. M. Nunnberg (the picture dealer), and Texel (the American millionaire) and Frieda Richard as Mrs. Albert Shaw. Adele Hartung as Janet was charming, womanly, motherly, full of wholesome humor and common sense.

At the Volksbühne "Hamlet" has been produced with new mains, but not altogether with success. The leading artists were not equal to the demands of their respective rôles, and the excellent readings of some minor parts could not, of course, make up for other deficiencies.

Carl Sternheim has written a drama, entitled "Oscar Wilde," which was produced at the Deutsches Theater last week with a good cast, the name-part being given by Rudolf Forster.

## Drama League Conference

The fifteenth annual convention of the Drama League of America is to be held, together with a little theater conference, in Cincinnati, O., on May 28, 29, 30. The final day will be devoted to a discussion of drama in schools and colleges, with addresses by Montrose Moses, E. C. Mabie, and others. At other sessions there will be talks by Thomas Wood Stevens, Alexander Dean, Barrett H. Clark, Mrs. A. Starr Best, Lorado Taft, Roland Holt, Theodore B. Hinkle, and Harold A. Ehrensparger.

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Remove it and your teeth take on a new beauty. Maybe you have really beautiful teeth without realizing it.

Old-time dentifrices were unable to remove it successfully.

Now modern science has discovered a new way. A new-type tooth paste called Pepsodent that acts to curdle film, then harmlessly to remove it. No soap or chalk, no harsh grit harmful to enamel.

Mail the coupon for a 10-day tube free. Or, buy a full size tube at any druggist's today. See what beauty lies beneath the film on your teeth.

FREE Mail this for 10-Day Tube to THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, Inc., 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Pepsodent The New-Day Dentifrice

## A Stage Deluge—And Afterward?

By J. T. GREEN

K EEN observers of the English theater are alive to the sad fact that on the stage, as in other professions, there is an overflow of women who often vainly, at best intermittently, find employment. It has ever been so, but the aftermath of war has swelled the number. The reason is not far to seek. During the great upheaval, when the men took to arms, and the women were needed to do their work in the land, they left the guardianship of home and tasted the sweet fruit of freedom.

There was a vast difference between the humdrum of the suburb and the exciting activity in public offices, with their trail of pleasant outings, variety, and absolute independence.

The war over, there was no inclination to return home and live on the old footing at the leash of mother's apron-strings. And as the demand for women's labor vanished as quickly as it arose, the more restless girls strained every nerve to get in somewhere, somehow, in such walks of life as mean individual freedom. Then began the invasion of the stage, and for a while there were none too liberal salaries. One might as well cry into the vastness of the Sahara. The voice evaporates in the void—or that is the painful part of the tale—it produces tears and wail.

Any manager will tell you that every morning his desk is flooded with letters asking for work—mostly by women; for the men are in the minority and they are in greater demand. An actor who has some thing in him can always find a billet on tour. That does not apply to the women—not even to those who are content with a place in a provincial chorus at a salary that makes one tince. For the Valentine-contract is still all too often a dead letter on tour. I have heard of salaries of thirty-five shillings a week—thirty-five shillings for a girl to live (and to dress) on. It makes one shudder if one knows what the work means.

And the life, the traipsing to and from the theater in all weathers, the weeks of rehearsal, many times unpaid for.

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## "Overture," by Sutton Vane

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, April 21

SUTTON VANE'S new play, "Overture," has been produced at the

Everyman Theater, Hamstead.

Principals in the cast:

Lady Jasmine Del... Diana Hamilton

Mrs. Badgley... Nancy Price

Miss Prudence... Clare Harris

Mr. Justice Finch... Allan Jayes

Mr. Charon, Jr... Clifford Mollison

It was natural that Sutton Vane

having, in "Outward Bound," hit

upon a novel theme, and piqued

curiosity concerning the problems of

an "after-life," should try his hand

also at a picture of the "before."

This "Overture" he has done with

considerable skill, though with

something short of the great success

which attended his earlier and more

spontaneous effort.

"Overture," though its many

scenes and episodes are tautly,

tensely, and often wittily written—

neither grips nor thrills to the same

degree as does his predecessor in

kind. Watching it one feels that the

piece is, to some extent derivative or

even imitative, that the theme is too

big for the handling, and that its

conclusion is never as convincing as

lucidity from its early nebulous form.

In the prologue, or "Overture," for

the play's title applies only to the

first act, Charon Junior, in the garb

of a tram-conductor, offers to a

mixed assortment of individuals free

choice, or refusal, of entrance into

this world. Those who decide to

enter appear garbed in the costumes

of their mid-mundane careers, and

are given vague and deceptive pre-

monitions of the pleasures those

careers are likely to afford. One, a

judge, is dazzled by prospects of

power and pompous authority; an-

other—an actor—by fame; a third by

promise of social success; a fourth

by the charms of rural life, others by

"love," or any other vaguely desired

ideal. There follow a number of

short realistic episodic scenes in

which, with witty cynicism, and much

frank and occasionally sordid actual-

ity, quite in the modern manner, the

stories of all those whom we have

already met in the "before," are

dramatically set forth.

The actor finds wholly unsatisfying

such fame as he is able to win; the

single lady—who had dreamed that

stage life on the southdowns must

needs be idyllic—finds no solace

in the town, and the cruel, cruel

judging judge, when the end comes,

looks back without pleasure upon a

life that was very "grey, grim and

grave." One couple only—an idle

dreamer and his wife—take cheerfully,

and in good part, the ups-and-

downs of their difficult and cumbered

existence.

It was in this scene that the author

did his shrewdest and most human

work; here that he drew from his

audience more rapt attention, and

warmer applause, than in any other

of the many episodes—a fact which

I interpreted as an expression of the

spectator's general opinion that, in

the larger view, life upon this globe,

with all its vicissitudes, is generally

a happier, a more harmonious and an

altogether loftier experience than Mr.

Vane in this drama would have us

suppose.

In its almost unrelieved pessimism,

however, and its complete dissatis-

faction with what he observes about

him, Mr. Vane does no more than fol-

low a fashion prevalent in modern

drama, which is to develop the Hamlet

motif—"Denmark's a prison"—and the

kindred disillusionment of the moody

Dane. It is only fair to add that

the fantasy closes upon a hope-

ful note—an affirmation of the

remedial power of kindness to those







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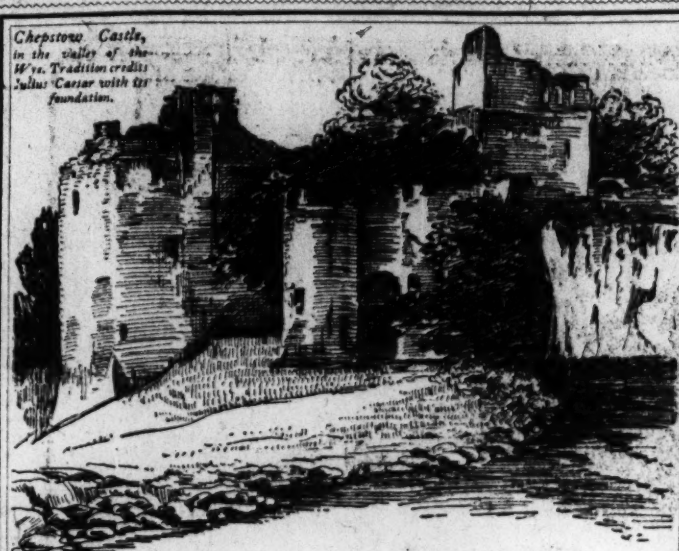
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8

## CRANE IS ONLY VETERAN BACK

## Coach Has Hard Task to Develop Strong Team

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 1 (Special)—Hard hit by graduation and ineligibility, the University of Michigan tennis squad this season is missing most of the veterans and prospects are among the young yearlings. Coach R. C. Angell has several promising men from the reserve squad and several new comers.

Indigested by George O'Connell '26, indoor and outdoor singles champion of Michigan and one of the ranking players in the mid west, has weakened the team. O'Connell has attended the university only one year but has never been eligible to compete.

Coach Angell has a squad of 10 men practicing daily. In the opening match of the season the varsity defeated Michigan State College, 17 to 6, and scored a victory over the Toledo team. Neither of these teams, however, rank with the Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Michigan expects to find formidable opposition in the "Big Ten."

P. J. Jones '25, a member of the varsity for two years, has been largely on a regular place and will play the No. 2 position. J. P. Voss an athlete of one year, is also expected to play regular. His position as a freshman and he is a good net player. E.

Recklin '26 and R. G. Elliott '27, are other players. Indiana has an excellent chance of making the team. Elliott '26 is the best of the players on the squad. Although he has a little chance of making the team this season, J. D. Goldsmith '26, N. E. Holland '26 and J. D. Recklin '25 are the other members of the squad at present. The season will be the individual strength which characterized the Wolverines squad under the regime of Johnnie Rorick and W. K. "Doc" Hollister '21. There are brilliant performers in the squad, it is laying stress on steadiness.

"Big Ten" matchups have been scored for the Wolverines this season in addition to participation in the "Ten" tournament and an eastern match which includes a dual match with Illinois University.

**WOLVERINES WINN TWICE**  
*SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BURSA*

CAGO, May 5.—With his opponent being one point from victory, A. Kleckner of the night guard from the University of Michigan, representing the National Championship basketball team, won the match. Kleckner took 50 to 49 in 30 minutes, 44 in the afternoon affair, 50 in 44 minutes.

by the winner, 6 and 9 by the

**L. T. WINS AT TENNIS**  
TON, Mass., May 4.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology tennis defeated Bowdoin College, 5 to 1, afternoon.

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## EDITORIALS

Recent events in Bulgaria throw a vivid light on problems and conditions in the Balkan states and eastern Europe.

The Outrage  
in  
Bulgaria

In the West we are inclined to think that the spirit of peace and good will is making steady headway among the nations. Yet here is an unmistakable indication that the feuds and ferocious political feeling, long associated with the Balkan peninsula, are still as alive as ever. The outrages in Sofia are but a further chapter in the story of political conspiracy which began with King Ferdinand's intrigues in favor of Germany in the Great War, and went on with the proscription of the pro-Germans by the Stamboulsky Government afterward, the assassination of Stamboulsky himself at the Tsankoff revolution, and the dark vendettas of the Macedonian bands. It is a terrible lesson of the truth that those who appeal to the sword perish by the sword.

What is not so clear is the connection of the affair with the activities of outside powers and agencies. On the one side, it is reported that the Bulgarian Foreign Minister has stated that the Communist danger in Bulgaria would not be serious if it were not that the Communists were supported by Yugoslavia, in the hope of keeping Bulgaria too weak and impotent to try to reverse the verdict of the war. On the other side, it is more generally believed that the whole plot was engineered by the Communist Party in Russia. And in support of this view some very damaging documents have been made public, as to the proceedings of members of the Third Internationale in neighboring countries in organizing terrorist activity. Some of these documents, however, have been shown to be forgeries by the "Whites" as part of their campaign to discredit the "Reds."

It is almost impossible to unravel the true story amid the propaganda and counter-propaganda that pour in from every side. Two things, however, are clear. The first is, how far the mental conditions in all these countries are from true peaceableness. The second is that, whether the recent attempt to bring about a revolution originated in other countries, or whether it was in substance the outcome of internal political movements, a very serious situation would have arisen for the western powers if it had succeeded. There is no doubt that the Government of Russia looks with sympathy on every attempt to extend the world revolution to which it is dedicated. If a Communist government were set up in Bulgaria, it would feel bound to help and protect it. There is equally little doubt that a Communist government in Bulgaria would look to Moscow to support it against its certainly unfriendly neighbors. What would the rest of the world do if Communist Bulgaria tried to become part of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and if a portion of the Russian "Red" army had tried to take up its station in the Balkans? For if Bulgaria became part of Russia, the whole balance and security of southeastern Europe would be upset.

It is an awkward question to answer, for if Bulgaria went Communist, that result could only be prevented by force, and then only if the great western powers co-operated in providing that force. Fortunately the issue has been postponed for the present by the failure of the plot. But it will arise again at any time, unless there shall come an awakening, both in Russia and the adjoining Balkan states, to the dire effects of hatred, leading to an abandonment of this state of mind as a basis for international relationship.

Secretary Hoover's advice to President Coolidge's Agricultural Commission, that less attention should be given to obtaining foreign markets for surplus farm products and more to the task of producing in the United States every kind of food or other product of the land for which the soil and climate are suitable, is in line with national policies that, while they have been advocated for generations, have not yet found general acceptance. Until a comparatively recent period, the importation of foreign foodstuffs, with the exception of a few articles (the products of tropical or semitropical climates), has been so small, as contrasted with the exports of cereals, meats and other staples, that little attention has been paid to the possible effects on domestic prices.

The opening up of vast areas of fertile soil in the Canadian northwest, and the increased output of the Argentine, Australia and other agricultural countries, has operated at times to bring about market conditions that have made it possible to import into the United States certain farm products that could be sold at lower prices than similar ones produced at home. It has been claimed by American producers of such articles as wool, butter, cheese, fruits and various other crops, that even small importations of competing products have a demoralizing effect on prices, and that the stability necessary to assure continued normal production cannot be attained so long as there is a possibility of losing a part of their market. It is to meet this situation that some of the farm leaders are advocating co-operative action looking to the regulation of production, so as to supply the entire domestic demand at prices that will give the farmers a fair return for their labor and invested capital, and to prevent, as far as possible, the accumulation of a surplus for which markets in foreign countries must be found.

Under the existing individualistic system of farm production it is manifest that efforts to increase the output of one article or crop, and diminish that of another, must fall unless concerted action is taken by the great majority of the farm owners. If, for illustration, it should be thought desirable that the United States should raise less wheat and more sugar, or

fewer cattle and more wool, the difficulty that arises is that of persuading the farmers to abandon the one line and take up the other. To talk of a better balanced production, or of regulation of output, unless the change can be shown to be economically profitable, will have little effect.

There is no question that, if they so chose, the American farmers could raise all the sheep needed to supply the domestic requirements for wool. That they prefer to devote their efforts to other products indicates that they believe they can reap better rewards by raising cattle or hogs, selling milk, or producing any one of a score of staple crops. They may possibly be mistaken, but that, under existing conditions of farm ownership and operation, is wholly their own affair, and they are not likely to abandon their methods and practices until the idea of co-operative effort has been carried far beyond its present status.

In the current Scribner's Magazine is an interesting and somewhat pathetic article concerning "The Last Stand of the Windmill in Holland." Interesting, because it tells of the ancient origin of these picturesque adornments of Holland's flat fields, and the multifarious uses to which they are put. They date back at least to the early years of the fifteenth century, but Holland lays no claim to their invention, for did not Don Quixote, the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance, tilt with windmills in Spain?

A sawmill erected in Zandam in 1596 was operated until 1891. Because of its trim and shapely form this mill bore for its nearly 300 years of life the remarkable name of Het Juffertje, which being translated is "The Flapper." Another mill built in 1439 was torn down only in 1864. At one time, according to credible testimony, there were in the neighborhood of 1200 mills in and about Zandam. They pumped drainage ditches, sawed logs, ground flour, made rags into paper, pressed oil from seeds, ground cocoa, chalk and snuff. All was done by the wind, and there was no wondering where the power was to come from when that was exhausted.

The pathetic side of the story comes with the fact that the mills are disappearing. No new ones are built. When an old one burns it is replaced with a gasoline engine. "Progressive engineers," says the writer of Scribner's article, "are in favor of replacing wind power entirely by forces more reliable." A society in Holland—all honor to its name, "De Hollandsche Molle"—is trying to circumvent the progressive engineers. It persuades owners to preserve their mills, to install power plants within them if necessary, but at any rate not to permit them to disappear. The society has had some success, but at every hand it is met with the plea that inexorable economic law will ultimately compel the disappearance of the windmill before the gasoline engine or electrical power.

Sometimes one wonders whether the dictates of economic law are the wisest in the long run. The wind has furnished Holland with practically all the power it has needed for 400 years. Prior to that it served all peoples to the very earliest historical times. Livy records windmills in Italy in 180 B. C. This generous power given by nature to man still operates unabated. But man rejects it. Sailing ships disappear from the ocean, windmills from the land, giving way first to coal-driven, then to oil-driven, machinery.

But the oil, after a scant quarter of a century's usage, shows signs of exhaustion. Nations gird themselves to fight for every land in which new stores of the fluid are thought to exist. Coal, though more plentiful in its natural deposits, is not inexhaustible. A distinct limit to the supply of both coal and oil is in sight. Yet men daily turn from such inexhaustible sources of power as the sun's heat, the tides, the streams and the ever-blowing winds to exhaust the storehouses of nature's limited bounty.

That "economic law" to which we yield such abject deference further strips the land of animals, and sweeps the sea clear of food fishes, destroys the forests, wears out the farm lands, squanders nature's bounty on every side. So that the man of today be rich, what cares he what may befall future generations?

Holland stripped of the windmills which add so greatly to the picturesqueness of her lands will be a symbol of what "remorseless economic law" is capable of accomplishing if left to operate unchecked.

In scores of countries, in almost every state of the American Union, and in hundreds of cities throughout the length and breadth of the civilized world, former graduates and students of Wellesley College are preparing to take part, in some way, in the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of that college's founding. May 29 is the day which has been set apart for the formal celebration.

Wellesley's  
Fiftieth  
Anniversary

It was in the month of September, 1875, that the first young women students, 314 in number, began their studies in College Hall, the original building in a group now embracing more than fifty beautiful structures artistically set in a campus and grounds of some 300 acres. Since Wellesley's founding, about 11,000 women have had the benefit of at least one semester's instruction in the college. Seven thousand of these hold a B. A. degree. The present enrollment is 1580.

Wellesley owes its inception to the generous prompting of its founder, Henry Fowle Durant, to devote his wealth and energies to service, rather than to the gratifying of personal ambition. The site of the college, a beautiful woodland dotted with picturesque lakes, had been acquired as the seat of a country home. Convinced of the need of "opportunities for the education of women equivalent to those usually provided in colleges for young men," the estate was dedicated to what was first named Wellesley Female Seminary. Until the year 1917, Mrs. Pauline Fowle Durant, who co-

operated in every way with her husband's plans, saw the college grow and its influence extend. She was, during all the intervening years, Wellesley's friend and counselor.

It is more than a mere tradition that the founders and original sponsors of Wellesley desired that no public recognition of their generous bounty should be established. By their express wish, therefore, no building at the college bears their name; no tablet or memorial has been erected to them. Somewhat anonymously, however, the new recitation hall has been named Founders' Hall, and a stained glass window to be unveiled in the college chapel will have on it the inscription, "Founders' Memorial Window."

When Henry Fowle Durant dedicated his energies and his wealth to the establishment of this college, now a great and influential institution, he stated, briefly, what he called the "touchstones for education." The first of these was, "God with us; no plan can prosper without Him." In this he but reiterated or restated the words of the Psalmist, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

There are convincing evidences that those who have carried on the work so wisely and so consecratedly begun have never lost sight of the actuating motive of the founder. They have proved, and are proving, that knowledge is power; that all great opportunity is in the line of service.

Practical application of the theory of "less Government in business," while at the same time maintaining the effort to enforce stricter business methods in governmental affairs, is the summer program which has been outlined at the White House in Washington. It is the conclusion of President Coolidge that the present is a proper time in which to enjoy a vacation from business worries and the uncertainties which seem to confuse the promoters of commercial and industrial enterprises during prolonged sessions of Congress. The encouraging experiment is to be tried, according to Washington advices, of giving business an opportunity to develop undisturbed during what may be termed a period of agreed truce.

It may not be that industrial conditions in every part of the United States are in an entirely satisfactory condition. In some sections of the country there are indications of more or less serious depression. But if the estimates of business experts and statisticians may be accepted at their face value, it must be concluded that, taking the country as a whole, the outlook is reassuring. This being the case, it seems reasonable to presume that conditions will become still better with the assurance vouchsafed that, at least for several months, no new legislation will be proposed or enacted which will interfere with constructive plans for growth and development.

Of one thing, at least, the people of the United States have become reasonably well assured. This is that the policies of their Chief Executive are "safe and sane." They feel no uneasiness in this respect. His platform has been quite clearly enunciated, and nothing has occurred to indicate his intention to alter or reverse his policies. It is a foregone conclusion that federal taxes will be reduced, rather than increased, whenever it is deemed wise to amend the schedules affecting the national revenues. The matter of taxation, after all, is the one of chief concern to industry.

Recent developments in Washington indicate the determination of the President to align his Administration definitely upon a basis of conservatism. This does not, at least in the present instance, presuppose a mere willingness to let well enough alone. Conservatism is, essentially, more than that. As President Coolidge apparently interprets it, it means a continuance of the status quo just so long as the public interest can be best conserved thereby. Stabilization is the great need, rather than unrest and apprehension, with frequent periods of unemployment and stagnation. Reasonably there should be expected, with the working out of this steady process, a general lowering of price levels. Producers who are assured of uninterrupted operation are enabled to offer continuous employment to operatives and salesmen. Overhead costs should be much lower under such conditions, with consequent benefits to the consumers. Industry, which is really capital's representative in business, is as sensitive as capital itself. It needs just the vacation from worry which the President has so wisely proposed.

It was a truly wonderful speech which Sir Esmé Howard made the other day before the Yorktown Historical Association, and one which will inevitably do its part toward strengthening the bonds of union between Britain and America. He described how, standing on the battle field of Yorktown, he had felt thankful that "all feeling of bitterness was forever past between us," and continued:

I felt that I could, as of right, take pride in the greatness of the achievements in the fields of science and industry with which for fifty years you have startled the world. I felt that, just as our great English heritage of sailors and poets, of philosophers and discoverers, of law-givers and of statesmen, belongs by inheritance as much to you as to me, so the greatness of your people is a greatness of which I, as an Englishman, have a right to be proud. Yorktown, indeed, has not divided us spiritually, though it has—for the good of both—divided us politically.

From such a standpoint is there anyone who will feel that he can justifiably combat Sir Esmé's advocacy of still closer friendship between the United States and Great Britain, as the two countries with the most in common? Or who will venture to say that he can pick a flaw in his contention that George Washington, though he warned the United States against "entangling alliances," would have been the first to rejoice in a friendship between America and England based "on mutual respect and understanding"?

## Liquor Drinking and Britain's Economic Future

FROM A POLITICAL PILGRIM IN LONDON

No one can travel about the outside world without hearing doubts expressed concerning the economic future of Great Britain. Her political standing is as good as ever. But her economic position has been greatly worsened by the war. She has an internal debt of about £7,000,000,000, and, unlike most countries in Europe, she has not diminished that capital charge by inflation. She has undertaken to pay to the United States some £35,000,000 a year, this sum to be increased in later years to about £40,000,000. It does not seem likely that she will obtain any equivalent from her debtors or from German reparations.

Great Britain, too, is a country which can only live by foreign trade. She has to buy in foreign markets more than half the foodstuffs and raw materials necessary for her existence, and she can only pay for them by selling an equivalent amount of goods or services in those markets. Yet the war reduced the prosperity of the whole world and thus contracted the available markets, while it brought several new competitors, notably the United States, into the field.

It is obvious that Great Britain can only maintain her economic position and recover her prosperity by wisdom and hard work. Yet in spite of this situation, we are confronted by the fact that in no country is industrial unrest more acute than it is in Britain today, and that no serious effort is yet being made to tackle the problem of alcohol, with its immense effects on industrial life.

Alcohol has been a problem in Great Britain since the Elizabethan days. Some people say that the moist and cloudy climate encourages the use of alcohol. Others say that alcohol is the natural refuge of a people peculiarly burdened with responsibilities all over the world which consume it. Certainly it is this three hundred million population are still very bad. Others attribute it to the fact that the drink manufacturers are interested in profits from the sale of drink and the state in revenues from the taxation of drink, and that the one actively encourages the consumption of alcohol while the other does not actively discourage it.

However that may be, the importance of the drink problem to Great Britain cannot be gainsaid. Though the consumption of alcohol has fallen from 2.44 gallons per head in 1871 to 1.07 gallons per head in 1922, and though drunkenness, so largely prevalent in older days, has largely disappeared among the better-to-do classes, and public opinion against it is daily gaining strength among the mass of the population, the drink bill is still terribly high. In 1924, £307,000,000 was spent on beer and spirits in Great Britain alone.

It needs but little imagination to see the consequences of this state of affairs on the life and efficiency of the Nation. The official medical testimony declares that the effect of alcohol is "narcotic and depressant." What must be the effect of 1,000,000 gallons of this "narcotic and depressant" fluid a week on the 3,000,000 families which consume it? Certainly it is this three hundred million-odd pounds have been spent on clothes, or furniture, or better food, instead of being poured down the throat to gratify a passing appetite, it would have resulted in happier homes, more healthy children, better trade and more employment.

It has been estimated that any sum of money spent on ordinary commodities employs from two to three times as many people as it would if spent on liquor. A well-known British industrialist has estimated that the increase in industrial efficiency in the United States as a result of prohibition is 18 per cent. There is no need to point out the increase in savings, nor to the decrease in expenditure on penal institutions, for they are both well-known.

It is the same on the criminal side. Official statistics show that convictions for drunkenness, among both men and women, and fatalities from alcoholism, go up and down in proportion to the amount of liquor consumed. The liquor drunk in 1923 was half what was consumed in 1912. The figures for convictions of men in 1913 were

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

It is understood that the Governor of the Banque de France, M. Roubieu, insists upon the acceptance of his resignation and will shortly be replaced. He figured prominently in the recent ministerial crisis, which was precipitated by an excess issue of bank notes without legal authority. Although the Government protected the irregularities, it was known that he was desirous of being relieved from his responsibilities for several months. At last his wish, it appears, is to be gratified.

It is remarked in Paris that last year constituted a record year for stamp collectors. It is estimated that well over 2000 new stamps were issued. Many of these were of a commemorative kind. In France, for example, there were the Pasteur stamps, which are still being used; the Ronsard stamps; and the Decorative Arts Exhibition stamps. The latter series will only be valid for a limited period. In England, too, there were a number of stamps issued, such as those which were intended to mark the Wembley Exhibition. There are series in connection with the so-called Holy Year, for the Postal Union Jubilee, for the Centenary of Lifeboats. There are stamps showing the heads of Lenin, Khrushchev, Gaidar and Camonin. The year has been particularly interesting from the point of view of the stamp collector.

The old Iron Fair, one of the most celebrated and ancient fairs of Paris, opened on its due date, along the great stretch of open space in the Boulevard Richard Lenoir. The French love these great exhibitions, which were continued even in those days when shells were exploding in the air overhead. About 800 booths were set up with a most miscellaneous stock of articles, and the throngs were dense from morning till night, searching for bargains among the bric-a-brac. In the old days it was perhaps possible to pick up exceptional bargains, fine old furniture and occasionally a painting by an old master. But today the prices are high; the dealers know the value of their wares.

Several hundred francs are asked, for example, for a Louis XV footstool, with Aubusson tapestry. Glass work, not particularly good, ran into thousands of francs. Still, it was interesting to wander among this strange, outdoor assortment of Indian shawls, Oriental carpets, Persian tiles, Chinese ivories, antique chests and century-old chairs. It is the most amazing pile of valuable things mingled with a mass of rubbish to be found anywhere. Where the Foire de la Perle ends, the Foire de Jambon begins, and all the savory specialties of the French provinces are sold by stall-keepers dressed in their curious provincial costumes.

A new museum has been opened in connection with the Palace of the Legion of Honor. Several most interesting collections, including that of M. Maurice Buquet, are grouped together there. In these collections are crosses and medals which have belonged to well-known men, with their autographs, parchments and other relics. There is a lock of Napoleon's hair. There are portraits of marshals, presidents, and others who have been distinguished in the Legion of Honor. Franco-American relations are recalled by many souvenirs, such as busts of Lafayette, Jefferson, Franklin and Wilson. It should be added that W. Nelson Cromwell, a well-known American resident of Paris, made a handsome donation toward the expenses of the museum.

The question has been raised whether special steps should not be taken to stop the exportation of rare books from France. It will be remembered that there was recently sold in Paris a copy of the priceless "Monument du Costume." It was bought by an American. From time to time a good deal has been heard of the exodus of Europe's artistic treasures, and various opinions have been expressed. Now it is asked that unique specimens of French books should be kept in the country. This does not mean that the export of ancient and rare books as such should be prohibited; it merely means that volumes which can be held to constitute a portion of the national patrimony should be catalogued by the state. Just as historic buildings are listed and may not be destroyed, so, it is urged, books of exceptional interest, which cannot be replaced, should be protected by law.

Radio may well help to increase the friendship of peoples. It is to be noted that an excellent effect is

153,000, of women 35,000. In 1923 they were 63,000 and 15,000, respectively. Since 1918, when the war-time liquor regulations were relaxed, the consumption of alcohol has doubled. So have the attempted suicides and assaults. Perhaps the most convincing proof of all of the effect of drinking on national efficiency is the fact that the British Government, like practically every other government in the world, found it necessary to curtail the sale of liquor during the war for the purpose of maintaining or increasing output. The Liquor Control Board reported to the Cabinet during the war that the effect of restriction had been an enormous increase in industrial efficiency in the munition plants.

If the general case of dealing drastically with the liquor problem as a contribution toward the solution of Britain's after-war problems is so strong, why has so little been done about it? The answer to this question involves three considerations. The first is the slump in idealism everywhere. After the gigantic sacrifices of the war, and especially after its failure to produce the millennium, there has been a lowering of moral temperature all over the world, and nowhere is this more clearly seen than in the general attitude toward alcohol. The United States has found enforcement of the prohibition law an arduous task, and especially in the political field it exceedingly difficult to arouse public interest in the temperance issue at all.

The second consideration, curiously enough, is the enactment of prohibition by the United States. The Volstead Law, so to speak, set a new standard for temperance legislation, and the older temperance societies have felt the wind taken out of their sails. Many people entertain a latent sense that nowadays it is prohibition or nothing.

The third is the extraordinary energy and subtlety of the propaganda of the drink trade itself. The business of making beer or whisky has never suffered from any social stigma in Great Britain. In fact, a very large number of dealers in alcohol, having great wealth at their command and recognizing that their prosperity depends upon the character of the licensing laws, make their way into both the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The saloon, as it would be called in the United States, is strongly entrenched in the party organization of the Conservative Party, and to an increasing extent in the Labour Party, also, and especially in the political clubs of both. The profits of the brewing trade are double what they were before the war, and it has been estimated that "the trade" spends nearly £200,000 a year on propaganda and political activities of various kinds.

None the less, the temperance movement is again on the warpath. Prohibition, in the sense of legislation making the manufacture, sale or transportation of liquor a criminal offense, is only possible when a large majority of the population is behind both the law and its enforcement. It took fifty years of experimentation with temperance legislation in America to convince people that prohibition was the only practical temperance. The movement in beer-drinking England is only in the temperance stage, though in whisky-drinking Scotland public opinion is much nearer prohibition.

Though there are still differences of opinion on matters of detail, the temperance forces of Great Britain are now more or less united on two demands. The first is local option, whereby each locality can choose for itself whether or not it wants liquor sold and under what conditions. The second is the elimination of private management. This would both end the commercial propaganda of individual firms for the consumption of liquor, and would take the trade influence out of politics.

The response to this rehewed energy cannot yet be foreseen. But on it depends, in large measure, how soon Great Britain begins to recover from the slough of her economic despair.

being produced by the transmission of speeches from the French shores to England and vice versa. Prof. Felix Boillot, in the language and literature section of the University of Bristol, recently delivered an address which was radiocast. It was chiefly intended for the French-speaking members of the British community. Its theme was that they should join French circles in their towns and call into existence such societies where they did not exist. Then Professor Boillot crossed the Channel and a similar talk was radiocast from the Eiffel Tower to English-speaking members of the French community. He urged his hearers to found British circles in French towns. In this and many other ways much good should come of the proper employment of wireless telephony.

A remarkable story of indomitable perseverance is related in connection with the opera, "Cirka," which has just obtained for its composer, Marc Delmas, the biennial Prix de la Ville de Paris. It has been rewritten no fewer than three times. In 1914 it was completed, but the manuscript fell into the hands of the Germans and was destroyed. In 1920 M. Delmas, who had secured a Prix de Rome and was studying at the Villa Médici, re-wrote his opera. When it was finished it was mislaid or stolen; at any rate, it disappeared. For the third time M. Delmas wrote his opera and now receives his reward in the shape of a prize, whose monetary value is 10,000 francs, and a sum of 30,000 francs which will be devoted to the expenses of producing the opera. One is reminded of the courage of Carlyle, who rewrote his French Revolution after the manuscript had been burnt by a careless servant.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the responsible for facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding Count Karolyi and Hungary

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:—The recent departure of Count and Countess Karolyi has been followed by the clearing up of many misunderstandings concerning them. In this connection I should like to recall several statements made in a letter written some time ago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by a correspondent who, while claiming to be a Hungarian, signed a German or Austrian name—Alice von Boesenbach.

In criticizing my previous letter to the Monitor, she said that not Karolyi alone but Count Tisza also opposed the entrance of Hungary into the war on the side of Germany. Tisza was the leader of the party that favored the German alliance and that wanted to fight the war to a finish. The official documents, published by Karl Kautsky in 1919, show that Tisza not only approved of sending the ultimatum to Serbia, but "in some points he even made the ultimatum more stringent."

She says Karolyi turned the Government over to the Bolsheviks. The High Court of Hungary, which has just tried him for treason, would certainly have charged him with this, if it were true; but no such accusation was included in the indictment. The same court had previously condemned the Communist commissars to capital punishment for having seized the Government by force.

Her statement that the Karolyis were expelled from Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia is wholly without foundation.

She also says: "The Karolyi property will not be given to the favorites of the present Government, but the entailed part of it will fall to the side line of his family, while the larger, and unentailed part of it, will be disposed of for educational purposes." Every foot of the estate is entailed, and other members of the Karolyi family are now suing the present Government to recover it, claiming that, if Count Michael has forfeited his right to it, the estate should come to them.

She says the Hungarians have no wish for a republic. The advocates of a republic are urging a referendum on the question. The monarchists refuse to allow one.

The facts as to the outrages committed under the present régime do not rest on the word of the Karolyis alone, but are amply established by other testimony.

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